Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

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April 1, 186—tf.

Select Poetry.

THERE IS NO DEATH.

There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in Heaven's jewelled crown
They shine forevermore.

There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer showers
To golden grain or yellow fruit,
Or rainbow tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize
To feed the hungry moss we bear;
The forest leaves drink daily life
From out the viewless air.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,
The flowers may fade and pass away—
They only wait through wintry hours,
The coming of the May.

There is no death! An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread,
He bears our best loved things away,
And then we call them "dead."

He leaves our hearts all desolate—
He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers;
Transplanted into bliss, they now
Adorn immortal bowers.

The bird like voice whose joyous tone
Made glad this scene of joy and strife,
Sings now in everlasting song
Amid the tree of life.

And when He sees a smile too bright,
Or hearts too pure for taint and vice,
He bears it to that world of light
To dwell in paradise.

Born into that undying life,
They leave us but to come again;
With joy we welcome them—the same,
Except in sin and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless Universe
Is life—they are not dead.

Political.

LETTER FROM ROBERT DALE OWEN.

Negro Suffrage and Representative Population.

The Three-Fifth Principle in Aggravated Form.

TO THE PRESIDENT:

SIR: From the recollections, now twenty years old, of the years when we were Congressmen together, I derive an abiding faith in your probity, your patriotism and your stern devotion to democratic principle. Suffer me to address to you, and through you to the People over whom you preside, a few considerations touching a great measure of public policy. I know that it is your habit kindly to receive, if even from private and unofficial source, such honest suggestions as are of a character involving sectional harmony and the National safety.

There is an aspect of the negro suffrage question which has, I think, arrested less attention than it merits: not the aspect of right; not the question whether, in restoring to a lowly and humble race, down trodden for ages, their outraged liberty, we ought to give them the ballot to defend it; but a question more selfish, relating to our own race: one not of sentiment but of calculation; essentially practical and of imminent importance.

Permit me, first, to recall to your notice a few facts which any one, by reference to the census of 1860 and to the Constitution, can verify.

The *attual* population of the States composing the Union, and their *representative* population, have hitherto differed considerably; the actual population, in 1860, being upward of thirty-one millions (31,148,047), and the representative population about twenty-nine millions and a half only (29,553,273). The difference between the two is nearly one million six hundred thousand (1,594,774.) See Compendium of Census, pages 131, 132.

The reason of this is apparent. In the year 1860 there were, in round numbers, four million of Slaves (3,950,531) in these States. These slaves were not estimated, in the representative population, man for man. Five of them were estimated as three; for by the Constitutional provision regulating the basis of representation (Art. 1, Sec. 2, ¶ 3), there was to be taken the whole number of free persons and three-fifths of all other persons. Two-fifths of the "other persons" were left out. But two-fifths of four millions is one million six hundred thousand.

About two million four hundred thousand of the slaves are to be regarded as having entered, under the last Census, into the basis of representation. In other words, the white slave-holding population of the South obtained a political advantage the same as that which they would have reaped by actual addition to their population of two million four hundred thousand free persons. As under the last Census the ratio of representation was fixed at one hundred and twenty-seven thousand (Census, page 22), the South, in virtue of that legal faction of two million four hundred thousand additional freemen, had eighteen members of Congress added to her representation. Her total number of representatives being eighty-four, she owed more than one-fifth of that number to her slave property. It follows that if, in a republican government, the number of free persons be the proper basis of representation, she had upwards of one-fifth more political influence than her just share. Each one of her voters possessed a power (so far as the election of the President and of the House of Representatives was concerned) greater by one-fifth than that of each Northern voter.

No man friendly to equal rights, even if (being a white man) he restricts the principle to persons of his own color, will offer a justification of a partition of political power so unfair as this. It was not defended, on principle, by those who assented to it. It was accepted as a necessity, or supposed necessity, in the construction, out of discordant materials, of the American Union.

We of the North have hitherto acted upon it, as men under duress—our hands bound by the Constitution—as it were under protest. We preferred unequal division of power, as regards the two great sections of the Republic, to the chance of anarchy.

That was in the past. Are we, in the future, having got rid, by terrible sacrifice, of the cause of that injustice, still to tolerate the injustice itself, even in aggravated form? Doubtless, now that our hands are free, we have no such intention. Let us take heed lest we increase and perpetuate this abuse, as men often do, without intention.

Seldom, if ever, has there been imposed on any ruler a task more thickly surrounded with difficulties than that, now before you, of reconstruction in the late insurrectionary States. Uncertain as we are of the sentiments and intentions of men just emerging from a humiliating defeat, little more can be done than to institute an experiment and then wait to see what comes of it. It would be premature to lay down any settled plan from which, let events turn as they will, there is to be no departure. We are traversing unknown and treacherous seas, and must take soundings as we go. Nor should we omit the precaution of a sharp look-out for breakers ahead. It seems to me that we may expect such on the course we are pursuing.

The present experiment appears to be, to leave the work of reconstructing Government in the late Rebel South to the loyal whites; or, more accurately stated, to the whites who shall have purged themselves from the crime of treasen (actual or implied) so far as an oath, taken from whatever motive, can effect such purgation. Will this experiment, if it proceed unimpeded, result in the permanent exclusion of the negro from suffrage?

In proof that it will, it might suffice to remember that these men have grown up in the belief—have been indoctrinated from the cradle in the conviction—that the African is a degraded race. Add that the war has brought the blacks and whites of the South into antagonistic relations, exasperating against the former alike the rich planters, from whose mastership they fled, and the "poor whites," who always hated them, and to whom emancipation (raising despised ones to their level) is a personal affront.

But there is a motive for exclusion in this case stronger than anger, more powerful than hatred—the incentive of self-aggrandizement. They who are made the judges are to be the gainers—unfairly but vastly the gainers—by their own decision.

Observe the working of this thing. By the Constitution the representative population is to consist of all free persons and three-fifths of all other persons. If, by next Winter, Slavery shall have disappeared, there will be no "other persons" in the South. Her actual population will then coincide with her representative population. She will have gained, as to Federal representation, 1,600,000 persons. She will be entitled, not as now to 84 members, but to 94; and her votes for President will be in proportion; Congress, if it intends that the Constitutional rule shall prevail, will have to alter the apportionment so as to correspond to the new order of things.

Now, if the negro is admitted to vote, the Constitutional rule will operate justly. For then each voter in the South will have precisely the same political influence as a voter in the North. The unjust three-fifth principle will have disappeared forever.

On the other hand, if color be deemed cause of exclusion, then *all the political power which is withheld from the emancipated slave is gained by the Southern white.*

For though, by law, we may deny suffrage to the freedman, we cannot prevent his being reckoned among those free persons who constitute the basis of representation. His presence, whether disfranchised or not, adds, in spite of all we can do, to the political influence of the State, for it increases the number of its votes for President and the number of its representatives in Congress. Now, somebody must gain by this. The gain is shared equally by every actual voter in the State. If in any State, the number of blacks and whites is equal, and if, in that State, blacks are excluded from voting, then every white voter will go to the polls armed with twice the political power enjoyed by a white voter in any Northern State. But again, this is on the supposition that every white adult in the State is loyal, and therefore entitled to vote.

Are the half of all Souther male adults at this time, or will they be for years to come more than lip-loyal if even that? I think you will not say that they are. It would surely be an extravagant calculation. If more than half the whites in ex-insurrectionary States shall actually qualify themselves as voters; will you not find yourself compelled to administer the Government, in the late secession portion of the Union through the agency of its enemies? One-third would be a full estimate, in my judgment, for the truly loyal.

But let us assume that *two*-thirds of all the white male adults of the South become voters, and that they exclude from suffrage, by law or by Constitutional provision, all persons of color, what would be the political consequences under such a state of things?

If (as we may roughly estimate), by destruction through war and by depletion of population through emigration to Mexico, to Europe and elsewhere, the number of whites throughout the late Rebel States shall have been reduced until blacks and whites exist there in nearly equal numbers, then, in the case above supposed, each voter in these States, when he approached the ballot box during a Congressional or Presidential election, would do so *wielding* THREE TIMES *as much influence as a voter in a Northern State.* This vast advantage once gained by Southern whites, is it likely that they will ever relinquish it?

Nor, if we disfranchise the negro, is there any escape from such consummation, except by rooting out from the Constitution the principle that the whole number of free persons shall be the basis of representation. But that principle lies at the base of all free government. We abandon republicanism itself when we discard it.

Thus it appears that the present experiment in reconstruction, if suffered to run its course, and if interpreted as I think we have just cause to fear that it will be, tends (inevitably, it may be said) to bring about two results:

First: To cause the disfranchisement of the freedman. Whether we effect this directly, as by provision of law or by a disqualifying clause in a proclamation, or whether we do it by leaving the decision to his former masters and his old enemies, matters nothing except in form and in words; the result is brought about with equal certitude in either way. Passion, prejudice and self-interest concur to produce this result.

Second: It establishes—not the odious three-fifth clause, not even merely a *five*-fifth clause—but something much worse than either. It permits the investiture of the Southern white with a preponderance of political power, ever enjoyed since the world began.

I do not believe me in this, Mr. President—overlook or underrate the grave embarrassments that beset your path, turn as you will. I call to mind the overbearing influence of passion and prejudice, and I admit that when these prevail, in exaggerated form throughout a large portion of any nation, a wise ruler recognizes the fact of their existence and regulates his acts accordingly. But the sway of passion and prejudice, despotic for a season has but a limited term of endurance, and should be treated as an evanescent thing. It is too transient and unstable to furnish basis for a comprehensive system of policy. Tenderly it should be treated, but not falsely repeated or weakly obeyed.

Mercy, God-like attribute as it is, may run riot. It is very well, by act of grace, to restore, to penitent Southern insurgents their legally forfeited rights; let us be friends and fellow-citizens once more, as Christianity and comity enjoin. But to suffer each of these returning Rebels, when about to cast his vote for President or for Representatives of the people, to be clothed with three times as much power as is possessed by a Northern voter exercising a similar right, is, very surely, a somewhat superfluous stretch of clemency.

And what manner of men, I pray you, are those whom we propose thus to select from among their fellows—granting them powers unknown to democracy, investing them with privileges of an oligarchical character? It is ungenerous to speak harshly of a vanquished foe, especially of one who has shown courage and constancy worthy of the noblest cause; but the truth is the truth, and is ever fitly spoken. They are men whose terrible misfortune it has been to be born and bred under a system the most cruel and demoralizing the world ever saw. The wisest of those who have been subjected to such a surrounding have confessed its evil power. "There must doubtless," said Jefferson in his Notes on Virginia, "be an unhappy influence on the manners of our people, produced by the existence of Slavery among us. The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions—the most unremitting despotism on one part, and degrading submissions on the other. * * * The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and his morals under such circumstances." ("Notes," p. 270.)

These are the habitual results of the system. To what incredible excesses its occasional outburst may run we have frightful evidence daily coming before us; schemes of wholesale incendiarism, involving deaths by thousand of women and children; schemes to poison, by the malignant virus of the yellow fever, an entire community; deliberate plans to destroy prisoners of war by insufferable hardships and slow suffering; plots, too successful, alas! to shroud a nation in mourning by assassination.

Many honorable exceptions no doubt there are, in whom native virtue resists daily temptation. Such exceptions are to be found in all communities, no matter how pernicious the surroundings. But in deciding National questions we must be governed by the rule, not by the exceptions.

The Southern whites subdivide into three classes: The slaveholders proper, many of whom are excluded from pardon by the Proclamation of Amnesty; the "poor whites" and what may be called the yeomen of the South—of which last our country feels that her worthy President is a noble type, and of which we may regard stout-hearted Parson Brownlow as a clerical example.

If this last class, whence have come the sturdiest Union men in Secessiondom, constituted, like the mechanic of New England or the farmer of the West, a large proportion of the population, we might hope that it would leaven and redeem the extremes of society around it. But it is found sparse and in inconsiderable numbers, except, perhaps, in Eastern Tennessee and the northern portion of North Carolina. The poor whites, of whom the clay-eating pine-lander of Georgia and other Gulf States is the type, far outnumber them. Of this last class Mrs. Fanny Kemble, in that wonderful book of hers, "Journal of a Residence on a Southern Plantation," gives, from personal observation, a graphic description. They are, I suppose, (she says) "the most degraded race of human beings claiming an Anglo-Saxon origin that can be found on the face of the earth—filthy, lazy, ignorant, brutal, proud, penniless savages, without one of the nobler attributes that have been found occasionally allied to the vices of savage nature. They own no slaves, for they are, almost without exception, abjectly poor; they will not work, for that, as they conceive would reduce them to an equality with the abhorred negroes; they squat and steal and starve on the outskirts of this lowest of all civilized societies, and their countenances bear witness to the squalor of their condition and the utter degredation of their natures." (*Journal*, p, 146.)

I have often encountered this class. I saw many of them last year while visiting, as member of a Government commission, some of the Southern States. Labor degraded before their eyes has extinquished within them all respect for industry, all ambition, all honorable exertion, to improve their condition. When last I had the pleasure of seeing you at Nashville, I met there in the office of a gentleman charged with the duty of issuing transportation and rations to indigent persons, black and white, a notable example of this strange class. He was a Rebel deserter; a rough, dirty, uncouth specimen of humanity—tall, stout and wiry-looking, rude and abrupt in speech and bearing, and clothed in tattered homespun. In no civil tone he demanded rations. When informed that all rations applicable to such a purpose were exhausted, he broke forth: "What am I to do then? How am I to get home?"

"You can have no difficulty" was the reply. "It is but fifteen or eighteen hours down the river" (the Cumberland,) "by steamboat to where you live. I furnished you transportation; you can work your way."

"Work my way!" (with a scowl of angry contempt,) "I never did a stroke of work since I was born, and I never expect to, till my dying day."

The agent replied quietly: "They will give you all you want to eat on board if you help them to wood."

"Carry wood!" he retorted with an oath. "Whenever they ask me to carry wood, I'll tell them they may set me on shore; I'd rather starve for a week than work for an hour; I don't want to live in a world that I can't make a living out of without work."

Is it for men like that, ignorant, illiterate, vicious—fit for no decent employment on earth except manual labor, and spurning *all* labor as degradation—is it in favor of such insolent swaggerers that we are to disfranchise the humble, quiet, hard-working negro? Are the votes of three such men as Stanton or Seward, Sumner or Garrison, Grant or Sherman, to be neutralized by the ballot of one such worthless barbarian?

Are there not breakers ahead? To such an issue as that may not the late tentatives at reconstruction, how faithfully soever conceived and intended for good, practically tend?

The duty of the United States to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government is as sacred as the duty to protect each of them from invasion. Is that duty duly fulfilled when, with the power of prevention in our own hands, we suffer the white voter in the least loyal, the least intelligent and the least industrious section of our country, to usurp a measure of political power three-fold greater than in the rest of the nation, a voter enjoys?

Will it be denied that we *have* the legal power in our own hands?

Unsuccessful Rebels cannot, by bits of paper called Secession ordinances, take a State out of the Union; but, by levying civil war, they can convert all the inhabitants of a State into public enemies, deprived, as such, by law, of their political rights. The United States can restore these rights—can pardon these public enemies. And we have the right to pardon on condition; as, for example, on the condition that Slavery shall cease to exist; or on the condition that none of those persons, who form the basis of representation, shall, because of color, be deprived of the right of suffrage.

If we neglect to impose the first condition the cause of the late Rebellion will continue, and will, some day, produce another. If we neglect to impose the second condition, an oligarchy, on an extended scale, will grow up in one large section of the country, working grave injustice toward the voters of another section. The three fifth abuse will re-appear in a giant form.

But if we suffer this it cannot fail to produce, as Slavery produced, alienations and heart-burnings. Under any plan of reconstruction involving so flagrant an injustice it is in vain to expect harmony or permanent peace between the Northern and Southern sections of the Union.

It is not here denied, nor is it deniable, that, under ordinary circumstances, a State may, by a general law applicable to all, restrict the right of suffrage; as, for example, to those who pay taxes, or to those who can read and write. And it is quite true that the effect of such a law would be to give additional political power to those who still enjoyed the elective franchise. But a State can only do this after she has a State Government in operation, not when she is about to frame one. North Carolina is in the Union, as she has always been; but her people, having lost, by war against the Government, their political rights, are not allowed to go on under their old Constitution and laws. They have to begin again. As Idaho, if desiring to be a State, would have to do, the people of North Carolina have to elect members of a Convention, which Convention has to frame a State Constitution, to be presented, for acceptance or rejection, to Congress. Now, just as Idaho, taking her first step toward State sovereignty, could not, on her own authority, begin by denying a vote in the election of members of her Convention, to half her free population, or if she did, would find her Constitution rejected, for that cause, by Congress, as not emanating from the whole people; so, in my judgment, ought not North Carolina, having forfeited her State rights and beginning anew as a Territory does, to be permitted, in advance, to reject more than a third of her free population—361,522 out of 992,622. I hope she will not so construe her rights as to venture on such a rejection. If she does, Congress ought to reject her Constitution as authorized by a part of her people only.

But, beyond all this, we cannot safely allow the negro-exemption clause to take its chance along with other possible restrictions to suffrage which a State, fully organized, may see fit to enact. *First*, because of its magnitude. It is an act of ostracism by one-half the free inhabitants of an entire section of country against the other half, equally free. *Secondly*, because of its character and results. It is an act of injustice by by those who have assaulted the life of the nation against those who have defended the national life; an act by which we abandon to the tender mercies of the doubtfully loyal and the disguised traitor those whose loyalty has stood every test, untainted, unshaken; men ignorant and simple, but whose rude fidelity to their native soil, the Union for which they set in the forest, or the Union cause imperiled on the battle-field.

The decision of a matter so grave as this should be taken out of the category of those rights which a State, at her option, may grant or may withhold; because, being national in its consequences, it is national in its character. This is a matter for Federal interference, because, like emancipation, it is a matter involving the Federal safety.

It is because I know the frankness of your own character, Mr. President, that, at possible risk of conflicting opinions, I write to you thus frankly. It is because I am deeply impressed by the vast importance of the issues at stake that I write to you at all.

I think of our Union soldiers, the survivors of a thousand fields. I recall the last days, not of conflict but of triumph, when Confederate arms were stacked and Confederate paroles were given, and the Stars and Bars fell before the old flag. I remember with what fierce fury those who surrendered at last, fought, throughout a four years' desperate effort to shatter into fragments that benignant Government under which, for threequarters of a century, they had enjoyed prosperity and protection. I remember all that was done and suffered and sacrificed, before, through countless discouragements and reverses, treason's plot was trampled down and the glorious ending was reached. And as, in spirit, I follow victors and vanquished from the scene of conflict, I think that never was nation more gratuitously or more foully assailed, and that never did nation owe to her deliverers from anarchy and dismemberment a deeper debt of gratiude and good will.

Then I ask myself a great question. Shall these soldiers of liberty, returning from fields of death to Northern fields of labor and of peaceful contest—of contest in which the ballot is the only weapon, and the bulletin of defeat or of victory is contained in the election-returns—shall these veterans, who never flinched before military force, be overborne, with their laurels still green, by political stratagem? Their weapons of war laid aside, is the reward of these conquerors to be this, that, man to man, they shall be entitled to one-third as much influence in administering their country's Government as the opponents they conquered? Are the victors on the fields of death to become the vanquished in Halls of Legislation?

It is a question which the nation cannot fail, ere long, to ask itself; and who can doubt what the ultimate answer will be?

May God, who, throughout the great crisis of our nation's history, overruling evil for good, has caused the wrath of man to work out his own gracious ends—directing us, without our will or agency, in paths of justice and of victory which our human wisdom was too feeble to discover—direct you also, throughout the arduous task before you, to the Just and the Right!

ROBERT DALE OWEN.

New York, June 21, 1865.

THE following anecdote of the Iron Duke is recommended to the Secretary of War, and of the Navy, who have spent enormous sums in fruitless experiments with new inventions. A man came to the Duke. "What have you to offer?" A bullet proof jacket, your grace." "put it on." The inventor obeyed. The Duke rang a bell. An aid-de-camp presented himself. "Tell the captain of the guard to order one of his men to load with a ball cartridge." The inventor disappeared, and was never seen again near the Horse Guards. No money was wasted in trying that invention.

YANKEES WANTED.—Rev. J. F. W. Ware, of Baltimore, in a letter to the Boston *Christian Register*, relates the following: "Said a gentleman, well known here, to me—himself a southern man and a large slave owner, who had by word and act notoriously sided with the South—'What Maryland today wants is five hundred thousand Yankees. I smiled, and said that I had not placed the number quite so high; when he repeated with emphasis, 'Yes, sir; five hundred thousand Yankees.'"

Miscellaneous.

OUR MISTAKES ABOUT EACH OTHER.

Not one man in ten thousand sees those with whom he associates as they really are. If the prayer of Burns was granted, and we could all see ourselves as others see us, our self estimates would in all probability be much more erroneous than they are now. The truth is, that we regard each other through a variety of lenses, no one of which is correct. Passion and prejudice, love and hate, benevolence and envy, spectacle our eyes, and utterly prevent us from observing accurately. Many of those we deem the porcelain of human clay are mere dirt; and we could all see ourselves as others see us, our self estimates would in all probability be much more erroneous than they are now. The truth is, that we regard each other through a variety of lenses, no one of which is correct. Passion and prejudice, love and hate, benevolence and envy, spectacle our eyes, and utterly prevent us from observing accurately. Many of those we deem the porcelain of human clay are mere dirt; and still a greater number of those we put down in our "black books" are no further off from heaven, and perchance a little nearer, than the censors who condemn them. We habitually undervalue or overvalue each other: and in estimating character, the shrewdest of us only now and then make true apprisal of the virtues and defeats of even our closest intimates.

It is not just or fair to look at character from a standpoint of one's own selection.—A man's profile may be unprepossessing, and yet his full face agreeable. We once saw a young man whose timidity was a standing joke with all his companions, leap into the Thames, and save a boy from drowning, while his tormentors stood panic struck upon the bank. The merchant who gives curt answers in his counting house, may be a tender husband and father and a kind helper of the desolate and oppressed. On the other hand, your good humored person, who is all smiles and sunshine in public, may carry something as hard as the nether millstone in the place where his heart ought to be.

Such anomalies are common. There is this comfort, however, for those whose judgments of their fellow mortals lean to the kindly side; such mistakes go to their credits in the great account. He who thinks better of his neighbor than they deserve cannot be a bad man, for the standard by which his judgment is guided is the goodness of his own heart. It is the base only who believe all men base,—or, in other words, like themselves. Few, however, are all evil. Every Nero did a good turn to somebody; for when Rome was rejoicing over his death some loving hand covered his grave with flowers.

Public men are seldom or never fairly judged at least while living. However pure they cannot escape calumny; however correct, they are sure to find eulogists. History may do them justice; but they rarely get it while alive, either from friends or foes.

THE "LADIES'" MAN.

By his air and gait, the ultra fashionable style of his clothing, the killing curl of his moustache, the "look and die" expression of his simpering face, his stream of small talk, and sundry other signs and tokens of a plethora of vanity, and a lack of soul and brain, you may distinguish at a glance the individual who plumes himself upon being a "ladies' man." His belief in his own irresistibility is written all over him. And to say the truth, your ladies men have some grounds for their self-conceit. It is indubitable that girls do sometimes fall in love, or what they suppose to be love, with fellows who look as if they had walked out of tailor's fashion-plates—creatures that by the aid of the various artists who contribute to the "make up" of human poppinjays have been converted into superb samples of what art can affect in the way of giving man an unmanly appearance. The woman who marries one of these flutterers, is to be pitied; for, if she has any glimmerings of common sense, and a heart under her bodice, she will soon discover that her dainty has no more of a man's spirit in him than an automatic figure on a Savoyard's hand-organ. But a woman worth a true man's love is never caught by such a specimen of ornamental hollow-ware. A sensible woman is, in fact, a terror to "ladies' men," for they are aware that her penetrating eye looks through them, and sounds the depth of their emptiness. She knows the man *indeed* from the trumpery counterfeit, and has no touch of the mackerel propensity to jump at a flashy bait, in her wholesome composition. The ladies' man should be permitted to live and die a bachelor. His vocation is to dangle after the sex, to talk soft nonsense, to carry shawls and fans, to astonish boarding-school misses, and to kindle love flames as evanescent and harmless as the fizz of a squib. If, however, he must needs become a Benedick, let him be yoked to some vain and silly flirt, his natural counterpart. So shalt the law of fitness not be outraged.—*Literary Companion.*

NOT GOOD FOR MAN TO BE ALONE.

No one will contend that there are no crimes committed by married men. Facts would look such an assertion out of countenance. But it may be said with truth that there are very few crimes committed by married men, compared with the number committed by those who are unmarried.—Whatever faults Voltaire may have had, he certainly showed himself a man of sense when he said, "The more married men you have, the fewer crimes there will be. Marriage renders a man more virtuous and more wise." An unmarried man is but half of a perfect being, and it requires the other half to make things right; and it cannot be expected that in this imperfect state he can keep the straight path of rectitude any more than a boat with one oar or a bird with one wing, can keep a straight course. In nine cases out of ten where married men become drunkards, or where they commit crimes against the peace of the community, the foundation of these acts was laid while in a single state, or when the wife is, as is sometimes the case, an insuitable match. Marriage changes the whole current of a man's feelings, and gives him a centre for his thoughts his affections, and his acts. Here is a home for the entire man, and the counsel, the affections, the example, and the interests of his "better half" keep him from erratic courses, and from falling into a thousand temptations to which he would otherwise be exposed. Therefore the friend to marriage is the friend to society and to his country. And we have no doubt but that a similar effect is produced by marriage on the woman; though, from a difference in their labors, and the greater exposure to temptation on the part of the man, we have no doubt but man reaps a greater advantage from the restraining influences of marriage than woman does.

SOME music teacher once wrote that the "art of playing on the violin requires the nicest perception and the most sensibility of any art in the known world; "upon which an editor comments in the following manner: "The art of publishing a newspaper and making it pay, and at the same time have it please everybony, beats fiddling higher than a kite."

AN editor out west has married a girl named Church; he says that he has enjoyed more happiness since he joined the Church than he ever did in his life before.

TRUTH ILLUSTRATED.

A child was once walking through a strange country, led by his fathers hand. The loving parent had pointed out to him, far away in the distance, the home to which they were going; and now the child's mind was troubled, for the road seemed to lead quite another way.

"Are you sure we are in the right path?" he would often ask.

But his father's only answer was, "Trust to me."

Again the little questioner spoke:

"I cannot see how we shall ever get there by climbing this steep mountain side."

Still the reply was, "Keep fast hold of my hand, and fear nothing."

So the father and son went on their way until, when the little feet were very weary, a sudden turn in the road showed them that they were at home.

Now, it is in such a way that God often leads his children. They are like the little one who was so puzzled about the way. "What will become of us?" they often ask, "What will be to-morrow? or next year? or twenty years to come?" Now, such questions are like the child's. The proper answer is that which the father gave to him, "Trust." "Do what is right now—to-day; so when to-morrow comes you will find that God is taking care of you and helping you still, and in the end all will be well."

A WORD TO THE BOYS AND GIRS ABOUT ORDER.—Put things right back in their place when done with. Never leave them all about, helter-skelter, topsy-turvey—*never*. When you use any article—hoe, shovel, rake, pitchfork, axe, hammer, tongs, boots or shoes; books, slates, pencils, writing apparatus; pins, thimbles, pincushions, needles, work-baskets, kitchen furniture, every article of housewifery or husbandry, no matter what it is—the very *moment* you have done using it, return it to its proper place. Be sure to have a special place for every thing, and every thing in its place. Order, order, perfect order, is the watch-word—heaven's first law. How much precious time is saved (aside from vexation) by observing order—systematic regularity! And little folks should begin early to preserve order in every thing. Form habits of order. These loose, slipshod, slatternly habits are formed in childhood, and habits once formed are apt to cling for life.

Young friends, begin early to keep things in their proper places; study neatness, order, economy, sobriety—in every thing be just, honest, pure, lovely, and you will have a good report.

THE ARAB'S PROOF.—A Frenchman who had won a high rank among men of science, was crossing the great Sahara in company with an Arab guide. He noticed with a sneer that at times his guide, whatever obstacle might arise, put them all aside, and kneeling on the burning sands, called on his God.

Day after day passed, and still the Arab never failed, till at last one evening the philosopher, when he rose from his knees, asked him, with a contemptuous smile, "How do you know there is a God? The guide fixed his burning eye on the scoffer for a moment in wonder, and then said solemnly. "How do I *know* there is a God?" How did I know that a man, and not a camel, passed my hut last night in the darkness? Was it not by the print of his foot in the sand? Even so," and he pointed to the sun, whose last rays were flashing over the lonely desert, "that foot-print is not that of a man-"

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.—It is a remarkable fact that one of the most abundant materials in nature—iron—is the strongest of all known substances. Made into best steel, a rod of one-fourth of an inch in diameter will sustain 3000 pounds before breaking; soft steel, 7000; iron wire, 6000; bar-iron, 4000; inferior bar-iron, 2000; cast, iron, 1000 to 3000; copper wire, 3000; silver, 2000; gold, 2500; tin, 300; cast zinc, 160, sheet zinc, 1000; cast lead, 55; milled lead, 200 Of wood, box and locust, the same size, will hold 1200; the toughest ash, 1000; elm, 900; beech, cedar, white oak, pitch pine, 600; chestnut and soft maple, 550; poplar, 400. A rod of iron is about ten times as strong as a hemp cord. A rope an inch in diameter will bear about two and a half tons, but in practice it is not safe to subject it to a strain of more than about one ton. Half an inch in diameter, the strength will be one-quarter as much; a quarter of an inch, one-sixteenth as much, and so on.—*American Artisan.*

A HINT.—If your sister, while tenderly engaged in a tender conversation with her tender sweetheart, asks you to bring a glass of water from an adjoining room, you can start on the errand, but you need not return. You will not be missed, that's certain—we've seen it tried. Don't forget this, little boys.

JUVENILE PATRIOTISM.—A bright little girl not four years old hearing an elder brother, who is a physician, say something about an "attenuation," when she interrupted him quickly with,

"What kind of a *nation* is that, I'd like to know? There ain't but one nation—the star-spangled banner nation!"

'Well, Pat,' said a witty gentleman to his hired man, one morning, 'you've got here *first* at *last*. You were always *behind before*—but you get here *early* of *late*.—How did you come out with your lawsuit you were telling me about?'

'Faith, yer honor. I come out *square* all *round*.'

"JOHN," said a doting parent to her gormandizing son, "do you really think you can eat the whole of the pudding with impunity?" "I don't know, ma," replied the young hopeful, "but I guess I can with a spoon."

"Go to grass!" said a mother to her daughter. "Well, then, I suppose I'll have to marry," ejaculated the fair damsel.—"Why so?" exclaimed the astonished mother. "Because all men are grass

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1865.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,
Hon. D. B. ARMSTRONG,
Subject to decision of the Legislative Conference.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. T. KEAGY, Esq., of Bedford.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
Capt. ADAM WEAVERLING, Bloody Run.
TREASURER,
Capt. SIMON DICKERHOOF. Bedford.
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
DANIEL SAMS, West Providence.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.
COMMISSIONER,
HENRY J. BRUNER, Cumberland Valley.
POOR DIRECTORS,
JOHN S. HETRICK, 3 yr., M. Woodberry, LEONARD BITNER, 2 yrs., Juniata.
AUDITOR,
JAMES ALLISON, Napier.
CORONER,
Capt. AMOS ROBINETT, Southampton.

FALSE PROPHETS.

Will the People believe them?

During the four years of war just closed, the leaders of the anti-war party of Bedford county, have been constantly predicting evil, failure, disunion and utter ruin to the country. As often as necessary, a new hobby was seized, no matter how many changes of position or how gross the inconsistency required. Among the fiercest and loudest of these brawling and noisy characters, who were constantly laboring to dishearten the people and to array them against the measures of the Government, necessarily adopted for the suppression of the rebellion, were those who prepared the editorials for the Bedford *Gazette*. Starting as the organ of the party and using the influence of that position for the base purpose of inflaming the public mind, and denouncing every member of the party who was not willing to receive as inspired all of the wretchedly false prophecies of that "organ," and resorting to personal detraction and falsehood against every one so dissenting, in order to create distrust among the people of all so differing, the "organ" has continued to pour forth its silly and its wicked efforts until it has made for itself a record which is the most conclusive evidence of its ignorance and its wilful and wicked purposes. Animated by base and designing motives itself, it has been always busy in attributing such to others.

If we could prevail on those who yet give faith to its ravings, to turn to its old files of the last four years and read for themselves, we would be content. No more conclusive answer could be given to its present efforts to deceive the people. When they find that none of its predictions have been fulfilled—that all its prophecies have been false in the past, they will be slow to credit it in the future.

Any person who will examine for himself will find that no brilliant victory of the Union arms was announced with joy or gladness. Every Rebel triumph was heralded. Rebel messages and Rebel accusations against Union officers and soldiers were published—the Rebel view of nearly every fight and of every controversy given. Every thing that argument and threats could do to weaken the faith of Union men and strengthen the hopes of traitors was done. "Whenever the holder of the gun was about to pull the trigger, he was very careful first to see that the muzzle was pointed north."

Not a single original article can be found complaining of Rebel outrages or denouncing the horrors of Libby, Andersonville or other Rebel atrocities. Yet just now this "organ" is the friend, protector and defender of the Union soldiers. When the people were about to vote on the amendment of the Constitution conferring upon the soldier the right of suffrage, did the "organ" call upon its followers to come forward and sustain the measure, or did the editor and his followers labor and strive to defeat it? The returns of that election in the districts which give large majorities for the ticket supported by the "organ" will answer.

When bounties were to be raised did the "organ" aid and assist? When drafts were necessary to fill up the army, did the "organ" advocate the measure?

Soldiers who are now coaxed and entreated by these fellows to vote the ticket of the "organ" turn to the Bedford *Gazette* of Feb. 29th, 1863, and read for yourselves. If you have no file of that paper, and can borrow none, we give it to you here:

"We have already denounced it (the Conscription Bill) as a bold infraction of the Federal Constitution and a contemptuous invasion of the reserved rights of the States. We have exposed its design to give the scepter of despotism into the hand of the President, and have sounded the alarm to the people in regard to its insidious purpose toward the republic. But our duty does not cease here. We owe it, if not to ourself and our fellow men, most certainly to "those in authority," to utter at least a word of warning to the men upon whose action depends the fate of the bill. We say to Congress, stay your encroaching hand, lest you wake the sleeping lion of Pennsylvania's pride. We say to the President make not a Dionysius of yourself, for there are yet Damons amoag the people of the North who will dare to resist any usurper! Your design against the liberty of the people and the sovereignty of the States, is needless and wanton."

Where now, we ask you, is the military despotism with which this false prophet was then trying to frighten you?

In 1863 he could threaten the President, stir up the anger of the people, and if not encourage, at least hint to assassins, that the murder of Lincoln might be necessary to save the liberties of the people. The wretch who could write such an article owed his very life to the mistaken clemency of that amiable and lamented patriot and statesman whom he delighted to hold up to the people as a despot and tyrant. Yet now, when braver men than he, have taken his advice, and he is alarmed at the result, he piteously and whiningly tells his readers that it is not so well after all, that some Damon was found to rid the world of a Dionysius. If the fellow is driven to admit that all he said about the tyranny, despotism and evil designs of Lincoln, were false, how is he to be believed now in his new absurdities and senseless ravings?

But for fear that some of our readers may not have access to his files, and may not be convinced from a single article, let us add another. It will be found in the Bedford *Gazette* of March 13, 1863, and reads thus:

"The Conscription Bill recently passed by Congress, authorizes the appointment by the President, of a Provost Marshal for every Congressional district, "as fixed by law next preceding the enrollment." This officer is to be a kind of general agent for the President, (or rather the Military Dictator,) and is to arrest deserters from the army, to detect, seize and confine spies, and to obey all lawful orders of and regulations of the Provost Marshal General. In short, he is to be the ruler, owner and keeper of the people within the limits of his district, a petty tyrant, uniting in his person the powers of a civil magistrate, the authority of a military commander and the functions of a police detective. When the President shall see fit to undertake an enforcement of the Conscription, we shall look with some anxiety and more curiosity for the name of the wretch who will not scruple to disgrace himself and the community in which he lives by accepting this odious office. Let that man, whoever he may be, make up his mind that he cannot live a peaceful life, nor die an honorable death. Let him remember that he makes himself the hireling of usurped power, the minion of the enemy of popular liberty, the tool of a disgraced and doomed Administration. Let him remember that he becomes a voluntary instrument for the destruction of the Constitution, and, therefore, that the very discharge of his official duties, makes him a perjurer and a traitor. And let him be warned that the people will not suffer him nor his master to wrest from them the rights guaranteed them by the blood bought institutions of their fathers. The name of the man who accepts this office will be a stench in the nostrils of every true friend of human liberty forever and forever! The finger of scorn will be pointed at him as a second Arnold, who would barter the citadel of his country's freedom for the gratification of his own avarice and ambition. The people will brand him with shame, for to do so is their only defence against the usurpations of power. They will put a scorpion's sting into every pore of his body. Men will turn from him in loathing and disgust, shunning the contaminating touch of his political leprosy. The lash of popular indignation will pursue him through the world, his effigy hanging in every town and his name a bye-word among the people; and eking out a miserable existence, he will go down to the grave, unwept by friends and unhonored even by partizans."

It is well known to the people of Bedford county that this and other like appeals made by this same delectable "organ" was followed by the firing of saw mills, the burning of barns, and other outrages upon enrolling officers of the county. Was it not the natural result of such teachings?

Yet this is the fellow now who is the friend of the soldier and who is bound to see that the brave fellows who did the fighting shall have the credit! He says he advised submission and told drafted men to report. So he did, but when? After the rebellion was on its last legs and he knew in his own heart that the government was strong enough to conquer the rebellion and to arrest and punish defaulters at home and all who encouraged them.

He appeals *now* to the friends of the Union to inaugurate an era of good feeling—to forget party and party spirit. When the war waged, when the nation staggered and the bloody banner of the rebellion threatened to overrun the land, we entreated that parties should be ignored and Democrats and Republicans should join hands, forget party, and unite in the common defense of a common cause. How were we met? With scorn and contempt and a fierce and resolute determination (not by the *Democrats*—not by the people) by the few wicked men who for the time were leading the party, to adhere to party, to reject all compromise, and to denounce and read out of the party any man who for one moment was willing to receive overtures. Would it not be pleasant now, for these fellows to have everything forgotten and their faithlessness smoothed over or buried? They talk about other men kindling strife and keeping up party animosities. Loyal men everywhere are ready to grant amnesty to repentant rebels, and to forgive all who are sorry for their crimes. But duty, patriotism, honor, self respect, and common decency require that while the people, the masses, the unwilling and the repentent shall be forgiven, the cunning leaders, the false prophets and wicked advisers should be shunned and exposed. When the people learn to know their past crimes, they will be harmless for the future. The appeal they now make for a cessation of hostilities is like that of the tories after the surrender of Cornwallis, or the Hartford Conventionists after the battle of New Orleans.

"THE HOME-SPUN DRESS."

We are constantly reminded of the mutability of all things earthly. Some time since we referred to the fact that those choice, sentimental and patriotic songs, "The Bonnie Blue Flag," "Maryland, my Maryland," and "Vallandigham, Vallandigham," no longer greeted the ears of our citizens.

We have now to announce that the favorite melody, entitled, "The Home Spun Dress," so universally sung by Copperhead swains during last summer and autumn, died with the early spring, and ever since Grant's glorious triumph before the walls of Richmond, we have never once listened to its sweet music as in days of yore. Why is this? We should have thought that since the "stern statesman," had donned the "Home Spun," all our chivalrous youth, and not those of the tender gender alone, would have aspired to the toga. Now that Jeff. may at any time, owing to the uncertain tenure by which he holds his life, take his everlasting leave of his friends, the query arises, on whom will his mantle fall? Who will be the favored one? With due deference to the merits of his many friends and admirers in this county, we would suggest the name of that pugnacious individual, the late candidate for the legislature, who once sported the Copperhead badge, the insignia of good standing in the rebel cause, as the one deserving of attention.

THE other day an incident occurred which shows the superstition which abounds among a certain class of the deluded "Democracy," as well as the peculiar veneration with which they look upon any thing purporting to be "Democratic." It so happened that about a year since one of the faithful was conscripted into the "Federal" army. For a long time he skulked among the mountains of Bedford county, but Uncle Sam's detectives getting too close upon him, he at last joined the army, and became one of "Abe Lincoln's hirelings." He however still retains his principles, as would appear from a letter written not long since. He wrote to a friend lamenting the almost total deprivation of his sight, adding that he had sent his Bible home, being unable longer to read it. Further on, he requested his friend, the "Shook" man, to send him a "good Democratic paper" *as he had nothing to read.* Verily they have taken unto themselves idols, and the *Gazette* has become their Bible.

THE DETROIT TRADE CONVENTION.

The trade convention recently in session at Detroit, having closed its labors, adjourned on the 14th. Its proceedings have been far more in harmony with the true interests of the country than we had any reason to expect. Considering the fact that it was called and intended to be controlled in the interest of free trade and the so called Canadian Reciprocity treaty we were agreeably surprised to find it sanctioning a protective policy and giving the cold shoulder to the Reciprocity treaty, for once it would appear that a sensible and practical view had been taken of those questions and of their bearing upon the financial and industrial conditions of the country. The following resolutions were adopted at the suggestion of the committee on Agriculture and Manufactures; viz:

Whereas, Owing to the heavy taxation necessarily levied upon the people of the United States to meet the interest and expenses of the Government, it has become more imperative upon the Government to nurse and encourage the industrial pursuits of the nation; therefore

Resolved, That the agricultural, mechanical, mining, manufacturing, and all other branches of American industry should be alike secured in the enjoyment of permanent and remunerative recompense, inasmuch as American labor and its products is the main source upon which the Government must rely for its needed revenue to meet the annual demands upon its treasury, and its only safe dependence:

Resolved, That in order to perform this duty, as well as this financial necessity, a discrimination in favor of those productions upon which American labor depends for its permanent prosperity should be exercised by the Government when imposing duties upon foreign imports, because when American industry and labor lanquishes, its ability to respond to excise demands must be correspondingly impaired.

Resolved, That such action is now a more absolute duty of the Government, inasmuch as its hosts of heroes who have on the battlefield vindicated its honor and maintained our flag, are returning to those varied pursuits which they left to defend the country, and to which they now again look for their livelihood, and which Government, in deference to their patriotism and its own wants should render as remunerative as possible."

The following resolutions reported by the Committee on reciprocity elicited a spirited debate, viz:

Resolved, That this Convention do approve of the action of the Government of the United States in giving notice to the Government of Great Britain of the wish to terminate the treaty of June 6th, 1854.

Resolved, That this Convention do respectfully request the President of the United States to enter into negotiation with the Government of Great Britain, having in view the execution of a treaty between the two countries for reciprocal commerce and intercourse between us and the several provinces of British North America, including British Columbia, Selkirk Settlements, and Vancouver's Island, based on principles which shall be just and equitable to all parties, and which shall also include the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and other rivers of British North America, with such improvements upon the rivers, and enlargements of the canals as shall render them adequate for the requirements of the West in connecting with the ocean.

The resolutions were amended by the convention striking off the first and slightly changing the wording but not the sense of the second resolution.

Altogether the convention has surpassed our expectations and its deliberations are likely to exercise a beneficial influence upon the next congress in its legislation upon our most important industrial interests. While we would like to have seen a more emphatic repudiation of the reciprocity treaty by the adoption of the resolutions without any modification, we are satisfied with their asking a renewal of negotiations with a view to a treaty based upon principles which shall be *just* and *equitable* to *all* parties. The existing treaty, entered into during Pierce's administration and in the declining years of the once proud Democracy, and ratified by a Democratic Congress, instead of being just and equitable to all parties, like the free trade tariff of 1846, sacrificed all the interests of the United States to English and Canadian cupidity.

The following table from the report of the Census Bureau shows the course and balance of trade between the United States and Canada under the Reciprocity treaty.

Years.	Value of imports into the United States from Canada.	Value of imports into Canada from the United States.
1855	$11,801,435	$4,972,475
1856	11,864,836	3,809,112
1857	7,100,413	5,272,151
1858	5,740,305	3,385,517
1859	6,278,351	4,671,882
1860	10,013,799	4,603,114
1861	9,580,165	5,172,588
Total	$62,379,304	$31,886,839
	31,886,839	
	$30,492,465	

In 1863 we bought from Canada $20,050,432 and sold to her $12,339,367 leaving a balance against us of $7,711,065 showing a balance against us in eight years under this treaty of $38,203,530 and increasing yearly. This is the history of every treaty negotiated or tariff enacted by the Democratic party. They have always been prejudicial to the best interests of the country. We are glad to be able to record the sentiment of the Detroit convention as hostile to any movement intended to prejudice our own commercial interests and benefit those who in our darkest hours have proved our most implacable enemies. Before the Reciprocity treaty Canada was friendly to us and inclined to cast her lot with us, but under it she profited more than if she had been a part of our Union, she enjoyed all the benefits of free trade without bearing any of the burthens. But instead of befriending us she turned against us. Now if she would enjoy these benefits any longer let her become one with us and help bear our burdens as well as enjoy our blessings, and if she is unwilling to do this let the treaty be abrogated and let her stand in the same relation to us as other foreign countries. It is all she is entitled to and more than she deserves.

THE TUNKERS AND THE REBELS.

The National Council ('Annual Meeting') of the Tunkers, held in Illinois last month, adopted a resolution that they would not hold fellowship with any members of the society who had voted for, advocated or participated in the Rebellion.

We clip the above extract from the Shirleysburg *Herald*. The Tunker church was the first to declare that it would hold no fellowship with any members who held slaves, and this last action upon the persons "who voted for, advocated or participated in the rebellion" is eminently in keeping with the truly loyal spirit that has heretofore characterized them everywhere.

"JUSTICE TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE COUNTRY."

The editor of the *Gazette* publishes a prospectus of a campaign paper which he is about to publish. Among other things its object is "Justice to the soldiers of the country." This is rather amusing, in fact it is the point where the "laugh comes in." Why, Mr. Meyers, who "turned you?" or, to use a familiar saw, are you only "going to come back on us?" We have always tho't that you and your friends differed, materially, from our opinion of the soldiers. Perhaps your dictionary makes "Lincoln's Hirelings," "Lincoln's pups," "Cut-throats," "Despoilers of the fair South," &c., synonyms with the "Brave defenders of the old flag," "Our patriotic soldiers," "The nation's heroes," &c.? If you have such a vocabulary tell us and we will make amends for all mis-statements resulting from our misunderstanding. If you have no such arcle how do you expect to "come back on us?" Do you mean to say that we acted ungraciously towards the soldiers when we voted to extend to them the right of suffrage? Do you mean to say still, as all Copperhead leaders so often asserted, that to extend to the soldiers this right would endanger the liberties of the country, because the soldiers would be subject to military influence; and as a sequence do you now mean to say that this was not "Justice to the soldiers of the country"? Or, do you mean to deny that you took part against the soldiers, and say that you was not *turned?* If so, allow *us* to turn your attention to a thing or two, and see if you have been always right.

The truth is we are under the impression you present a very awkward front. Do you recollect who printed about six thousand tickets against the amendment allowing soldiers the right of suffrage? Who circulated them throughout this county, as all tickets of the Copperhead party are always circulated? Do you recollect how you voted on that occasion? Who electioneered openly among the Copperheads upon the day of the election? Declare if thou knowest not all? Do you know who withheld his hand from offering a single ticket in favor of the amendment? Did thy house say I will befriend the soldier?

Now, Mr. Meyers, there was not one ticket against the amendment printed at the INQUIRER office, but enough in favor of the amendment were printed at the office aforesaid and circulated, for every voter in the county to cast his ballot in favor of the soldier's right to vote. These were the tickets voted by the Union men. No Union man in the county voted any other wilfully. Why did *you* not offer to accommodate some of your friends, if they did have a desire to manifest friendship for the soldiers by voting in favor of the first amendment?

What soldiers have appealed to you, that you are required to do "Justice to the soldiers of the country?" Have some of your tribe "an axe to grind?"

COPPERHEADS ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

We have always predicted that the Copperhead press would favor negro suffrage if they could only be sure of securing their vote. The following extract from the New York *Daily News* shows how near we were right: "The South must learn to use the weapons that have been used against it; and the first advantage to be gained is the conversion of the negro population into an element of political power." "The question is can the Southern whites control the negro vote?" "If they cannot, let their opposition to negro suffrage be firm and energetic. But if they have faith in their power to direct the political organization of the blacks, their first step should be to put a ballot into the hands of every adult negro." "It is a simple question of policy, and as such we have suggested its consideration to the Southern people. For the sake of Democratic doctrines, we desire that every element of Democratic strength shall be brought into the field. It is a matter for the late slaveholding States to act upon; and we would have them decide in accordance with their own conception of what is best for themselves and for the Democracy."

Here we find the key-note of Copperhead doctrine. Negro equality, miscegenation, the ruling race, all are of no account except so far as they can be used for the benefit of the party. If they can get the negro vote, then by all means he should vote, but if they cannot control his vote, then he is not fit to vote, he is of an inferior race, he is not entitled to equal rights before the law, nay they have even some doubts as to whether or not he is really a human being and possesses a soul, at any rate he should be required to serve a period of probation, before he is admitted to citizenship and the protection of the laws, and he can never be fit to vote alongside a white man. All is changed the moment that it is shown that his vote can be secured for the Copperhead party. Then he should vote by all means, he is as good as any body if not a little better. Under such circumstances a negro at home would be much better than a soldier in the army. For did they not say emphatically to the tune of 100,000 votes that a soldier had no right to vote.

LEGISLATIVE NOMINEES.

By reference elsewhere it will be seen that the Union men of Somerset and Bedford have re-nominated Messrs. Ross and Armstrong for Members of Assembly. This is eminently right and proper. They should have a re-nomination not merely because it is according to the usages of the party, but for another and better reason—*because they are worthy of it.* Their course last winter met the entire approval of all loyal men. Like the counties of Bedford and Somerset, Fulton has her choice, and that choice will be made known in County Convention in a unanimous nomination of Gen. Moses A. Ross and Lieut. D. B. Armstrong. And after nominating them; we intend to ratify that nomination at the polls by a greatly increased vote over that of last fall.—*Fulton Republican.*

THE National Teachers' Asssociation will hold its annual meeting for 1865, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of August, in the hall of the House of Representives, in Harrisburg. Governor Curtin, will deliver an address of welcome, at ten o'clock a. m., on the 16th. It is contemplated to have an excursion to Gettysburg on the afternoon of the 17th.

COOL.

In the chaste and beautiful language of the last Bedford *Gazette*, "Some dirty sheep-dog" with a "hell-conceived array of dirty words," in a lengthy article under the head of "Abolition Ribaldry" uses the following language in speaking of one of the citizens of Bedford:

"Why, the man's nature is so cold, Old Nick will want him some of these days, to start an ice cream saloon in hell."

Pardon us, dear reader, for obtruding such language upon you, as that above quoted, it's the *Gazette's*, not ours. The citizen to whom the article refers remarked on reading it that should he ever be used for such purpose, he would have the consolation of knowing that the pusillanimous defamer who wrote the article would never get any of the ice cream. If the "rich man" of the Bible was thrust into a room where not even a drop of cold water could be had, there is no danger that such a wretch as the author of the article would be placed in a room where ice cream was allowed. The citizen desires us to make this explanation for fear that Meyers might desire to fight in some manner or other.

DEFINITIONS.

"A little, sputtering, scratching, yelping pettifogger."—*Gazette, July 14, 1865.*

This chaste and beautiful definition is applied to a lawyer of Redford, who, for eighteen years, has tried nearly every cause in this county, and a large number of causes in adjoining counties.

In contrast we place "A safe, able, dignified, brilliant and successful attorney at law."

One who studies, is admitted, tries to obtain practice in two or three counties, gets before a Justice of the Peace, peeps into the Court House, never addressed a jury, and resorts to something else to obtain a livelihood.

A CORRECTION.—The *Gazette* corrects our estimate of the number of military who attended the demonstration on "Copperhead Hill" on the 4th of July. It asserts that there were three hundred such persons in attendance. This we presume to be correct. The difference in the estimates is owing to the difference in classification. We meant veterans who had gone voluntarily into the service and been honorably discharged. While the *Gazette* counted those who had voluntarily enlisted and deserted, as well as those who had been conscripted and instead of reporting to Chambersburg reported at Windsor, Montreal and other points in Canada. This accounts for the fact that so few appeared in uniform and that they were obliged to append badges to distinguish them. The ungenerous government would not furnish those who reported in Canada and at other rendezvous throughout the Western States with the National blue and, therefore, they were obliged to have some other mark of distinction. We make this correction in justice to the veterans who will understand that there are several classes or grades in the military service of Uncle Sam.

A COMMENDABLE ENTERPRISE—A number of our citizens have undertaken to introduce the Bass into the waters of the Juniata. Thirteen were brought from Cumberland Md., yesterday and placed in the river near the town, twenty-one in all have been brought over alive and in good condition and placed in different parts of the stream. We understand that a number more will be brought over during the Summer. The species we believe is known as the black bass and belongs to the Genus Labrax. They are said to be extremely prolific. The Potomac is the only stream east of the Alleghanies in which they are at present found. They are now quite abundant there and are said to be the produce of seven fish placed in that stream at Cumberland about ten years ago. If they increase as rapidly here, our citizens, will in a few years learn how great a debt of gratitude they owe to the enterprising gentlemen, who at their own expense have undertaken the introduction of this valuable species of fish into our waters. With Pike, Trout, and Bass the disciples of Isaac Walton will not lack for agreeable and healthful sport.

THE CHURCH BURNERS.—The first settlers of Napier township, anxious to inculcate the teachings of the Gospel and to set beneath the inspirations of the Book of Life, erected jointly, a church where all could occasionally assemble and hear the Word of Truth. It was a labor of love, and for many years the Church stood, doing much good. When the war broke out the members sustained the government which had protected them in their rights and privileges so long, the minister prayed for the success of our cause, the triumph of Northern arms, and the crushing of the rebellion. It was the inspiration of his God and patriotism. The traitor heard it and a day later the church of years was laid in ashes. That incendiary is a Copperhead to-day. A school-house was next used as the place of meeting of these pious and patriotic people. It shared a like fate. These fiends will vote the Copperhead ticket, will work for its success, and should it triumph, glory in it's triumph! We challenge successful contradiction.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE BARNBURNERS?—Where are those wretches who burned the barns and other property of the Union men of St. Clair and Napier townships? Could echo answer it would come in thunder tones from hill-top and valley—IN THE COPPERHEAD PARTY. For weeks and months the Union men of the above named townships were obliged to stand guard with gun in hand, to protect their property; to stand through many dreary nights to ward off the torch that was to kindle the flames that were intended to consume their sleeping families. And why was this? Because the Union men desired to sustain the soldiers in the field, nothing else. Soldiers, can any one of you unite with men whose ranks are composed of creatures of this stamp? or, with men whose teachings have produced such a state of feeling? Verily, we think not.

HAS BEEN HEARD FROM.—Considerable anxiety has been manifested to learn what disposition had been made of the faithful clique who in their palmiest days assembled in the Court House. We are happy to inform those who feel an interest in the immortal few, that like Jeff. Thompson, Moseby and *Imboden*, they have come in and were permanently attached, as a matter of course, to the Copperhead party on "Copperhead Hill" on the 4th instant. Hale fellows well met. What shining lights Jeff. Thompson, Moseby and *Imboden* and all the rest of them will be in the Copperhead organization.

"COPPAHHED WATAH!"—Since our last issue there has been quite a run on our hotels for "Coppahhed watah!" or "water with a Nigger in it!" The Cops are the principal demandants. "Nigger on the brain" and "Nigger on the stomach," we suppose, will be followed with wooly heads and thick lips. We hear that several nice young ladies who drank several draughts of the "Coppahhed watah" are seeing, nightly, great visions of negroes of all shades and sizes, and that a new demand for constitutional barriers will be immediately made by the leaders to prevent the Union of ebony with Caucasian hearts and hands. Poor things! How wicked it was for that little imp to flavor all the "Coppahhed watah." The idea was original and we expect our Copperhead friends to make use of the flavorer upon all occasions hereafter.

WANT TO SEE THEM.—The soldiers who have just returned from the army, are quite anxious to see those dainty Copperhead badges worn by the whole Copperhead fraternity of Bedford county. Say, Meyers, couldn't you put yours on exhibition at the *Gazette* office? The groans of the soldiers wouldn't be more embarrassing than usual. By the way, John, ye poet, and ye critic, and ye *cotemporary* of O. W. Holmes, candidate for District Attorney, can't you sport that neat little badge which you so defiantly planted upon your "tender bosom" when the creed was assailed a year or two ago? Hang it out, John, you will want the soldiers to vote for you this fall; don't skulk now, show your colors. The soldiers desire to vote knowingly. Hang out your Copperhead on the "outer walls."

A STRANGE COMMINGLING.—The Copperhead party of Bedford county is made up of negro buyers, negro sellers, negro catchers, negro hunters, negro whippers, negro drivers, secessionists, deserters, Canada skedaddlers, Western skedaddlers, skulkers, hospital bummers, guerrillas, bushwhackers, barnburners, church burners, amnestied rebels, rebel sympathizers, Knights of the Golden Circle, Sons of Liberty and spies. What a strange mess and yet how true! Such is the material of which the party that has controlled this county for a series of years is composed to-day. Can any soldier unite his fortune with so unclean and traitorous a thing? No, it can not be possible, cowards and skulkers may, but no brave man, no *soldier*, such an one as is an honor to the profession of arms, can.

CHEAP PISTOLS.—It is quite probable that a large lot of Copperhead revolvers will be offered at *private* sale, at the Ordnance Department of the Copperhead party in this county sometime during the fall. Large supplies of these articles were smuggled into this county during the last three years for the protection of the Copperheads generally. The war being now over, and the crisis past, they will no longer have any use for them, and will, very likely, return them to the Ordnance Officer. In addition to the revolvers there may be a few bowie knives, dirks, &c. It is too bad that so much money was laid out in this way to no purpose, and oh, how humiliating the thought, that the spirited individuals who made investments were too pusillanimous to use them.

☞ The *Gazette* appears to be very much exercised that we have endeavored to make an honest livelihood for the last year. We are sorry that our business should annoy any one so much, and particularly those who have taken no pains to assist us. Now, we desire to say that we attend to all business entrusted to us, promptly and in such a manner as to merit the approbation of those who employ us. And we have the satisfaction of knowing that no one action of ours can be construed into opposition to the liberal government of the United States. What little money we have made has not been made out of publishing a paper covertly aiding the enemies of our government as some one we know of.

STILL MORE FIGHT.—A trumped up letter in the last *Gazette* over the signature of Philip Morgret, contains still another offer to fight. How strange it is that all these fellows desire to fight since the war is over. There was not a bit of fight in them while there was an armed "Johnny" in the field. They remind us very much of Washington Irvin's turtle demonstration with about as much intention to open hostilities. John Falstaff was *a farce* compared with these fellows.

THE MAN OF PEACE.—Who does not recollect the pitable wails sent up by the editor of the *Gazette* in behalf of Peace? Never did the lamentations of Jeremiah over a "wicked and perverse generation" beget half the sympathy that this poor, peace-stricken oracle invoked in behalf of the woe-begone Copperheads of this county. The war is over now, alas, and the Peace man wants to fight (?). Ha! ha!! ha!!! Won't somebody hold him.

Hon. Edward McPherson, clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives has our thanks for a pamphlet copy of an address delivered by him to the students of Dickinson College and published in the Evangelical Quarterly Review, for July, 1865.

GEN. GRANT AND GREAT REFORMS.—Last week Lieutenant General Grant issued a general order to the various department commanders, authorizing them to break up all the faro banks in the United States. Major General Palmer, acting under this authority, appointed Saturday night for a grand raid on all the faro banks in Kentucky Every bank in Louisville was closed up and their stocks confiscated. Most of the men engaged in them got wind of the movement and left the city. One at Frankfort was seized, and the keeper and dealer arrested. All others in the State have been shut up. This descent on the gambling houses, we understand to be in the interest of the soldiers, who have been swindled out of thousands of dollars and left penniless by them. It is stated the order will presently be enforced in Ohio.

THE Franklin *Repository* speaking of Buchanan's letter to the democracy of Harrisburg declining attendance at the celebration of the 4th of July, says:

"The nation will be glad to hear that James Buchanan still lives, no matter for or on what subject, he demonstrates it; and they will not be disappointed to find him, in fied by his wrongs to a people who lavished their highest honors upon him, adhere to the delusion that Democracy may yet win the respect and sanction of the nation. He admits however that he is not likely to live to see the day showing that he has some lucid streaks."

OUR BOOK TABLE.

Harper's Monthly Magazine, for July comes to us with its usual variety of sprightly and entertaining articles, comprising biographics, tales, sketches, criticisms &c.

Our Young Folks. This excellent monthly cannot fail to command the attention and excite the admiration of the young folks generally. It is constantly crowded with interesting and instructive matter from the pens of such writers as Whittier, Mayne Reid, The Author of Ten Acres Enough, Edmund Kirke, &c.

Arthur's Home Magazine for July. Always fresh, vigorous and instructive, the present number is fully up to its standard, with more than the usual variety.

Blackwood for June, we find upon our table, containing Piccadilly, Notes and Notions from Italy. Miss Majoribanks, Hero Worship and its dangers, The Rate of Interest, How to make a Pedigree, Sir Brooke Frossbrooke, Thirty years Policy in New Zealand, The Government and the Budget.

The North British Review for June, not having read we simply note the contents, viz.: F. A. Wolf, The New Gold Mines and Prices, Three Women of Letters, England and Norway in the Eleventh Century, Popular Religious Literature, Symbolism in Christian Art, State and Prospect of Italy.

Westminster Review. The April number has made its appearance upon our table. The half dozen articles it contains are mainly devoted to Literature and Politics.

London Quarterly Review for April. The contents of this number comprise ten articles embracing in their range, Travels, Biography, Science, Art, Politics, Literature and Religion, each good in its sphere and well worthy a perusal either by the student or general reader.

The man without a Country. This remarkable narrative, upon its original publication in the Atlantic Monthly attracted more general attention and comment than any article for a long time. It is now republished in separate form at the price of ten cents per copy by Ticknor and Fields, Boston.

The Educational Monthly and Penna. School Journal for July have been received. These excellent periodicals should not only be in the hands of every teacher, but also of every one who feels an interest in the progress of Education in our country.

The Gardners Monthly, The Horticulturist and American Agriculturist for July reached us promptly and are full of interesting and important matter pertaining to their peculiar departments. Every one interested in Agricultural pursuits, or the culture of fine fruits, flowers and rural art and taste, will find in their perusal both pleasure and profit.

PROTECTION.

What our position will be without an adequate Protective Tariff; and what, is the present condition of our iron and banking interests, may be gathered from the following brief remarks matle by E. B. Ward, President of the American iron and steel association, at a meeting of coal operators and iron manufacturers recently held at Cleveland, Ohio:

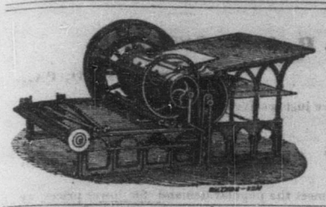
GENTLEMEN.—I appear before you for the purpose of inviting your co-operation and assistance in the publishing and distribution of information among the people of the Northwest on the subject of free trade and import duties on manufactures.

Many of you undoubtedly suppose that the tariff on imports is now ample for protection as well as for revenue, and that any effort on your part for its increase is therefore unnecessary. You may appreciate your mistake when you learn that nine-tenths of all the blast furnaces are idle; that most of the rolling mills are working on half time or idle; that the machine shops are destitute of orders; that there was nearly $20,000,000 worth of iron and steel (currency value) imported from Europe last year; that the coin in the banks of the United States has been reduced from $102,000,000 to less than $25,000,000 now available for a resumption of specie payment; that the banks outside of Boston, Massachusetts, have $15,000,000 of circulation, with less than $90,000 in coin; that the United States have exported over $200,000,000 of coin during the past two years; that our imports largely exceed our exports in value and that the balance are paid in coin or United States bonds; that Europe now holds $800,000,000 of National, State and Railroad securities, requiring more than all the California products to pay the interest; that a strong organization is now forming in Europe to destroy the tariff we now have, and that the cumulative taxes on home manufactures is so great as to leave too small a margin between the price of labor and capital in Europe to enable the American manufacturer to compete successfully with the foreign manufacturer. These and other reasons render it essential to your interests that prompt and efficient action be taken to meet impending financial evils and save your Government as well as yourselves from future bankrupcy. No remedy can be at all effectual but high import duties, thereby checking the purchase of foreign commodities to the values of our exports exclusive of specie. Any policy short of this will end in disaster, and it is important that Congress should be brought to understand this subject at the earliest practical moment. In order to stimulate the views of Congress on this question, it is proposed to publish and distribute among the voters of this country two million papers on the importance of a sufficient tariff over the home taxation to enable the manufacturers of America to supply this country with the greater proportion of its merchandise, instead of buying it in Europe. Our Canadian trade is particularly injurious to American interests under the Reciprocity Treaty. Our trade with France is hampered with restrictions discriminating against American ships and interest which no nation possessing any self-respect or power should submit to an hour without retaliatory restriction.

These are a few of the reasons why Americans should organize and act in defense of their own interests. However humiliating it may be to you, to be obliged to appeal to an American Congress to protect American interests against the mercenaries who advocate free trade in the United States and practice high protection in Europe, it must be done, as I see no other hope for our national debt or the nation's prosperity.

It is gratifying to us to see the true friends of the country urging this matter upon the attention of the public. Our legislation has too long been controlled in the interest of foreign manufactures, our people have been too eager to buy cheap goods for the present without regard to the future.—And forgetting that when the manufactures of the country are paralyzed the whole country suffers and that the prosperity of a community depends upon a diversity of employments and the preservation of a due proportion between consumers and producers, they have followed the cry of free trade, heedless of the fact that instead of bringing us freedom in trade it placed us at the mercy, and made us the slaves of foreign manufacturers.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1865.

CONVOCATION OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Several clergymen connected with the Episcopal church in this and adjoining counties held a convocation in the Lutheran church here last week which was kindly lent for the occasion, the services were very interesting, and sermons were preached by the Rev. John F. Esch of Paradise, Lancaster Co., Rev. J. Newton Spear of Altoona, and Rev. John Cromlish of Columbia. Episcopal services are being held in the Lutheran church every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock and at the Springs every Sunday morning and evening. Efforts are being made to erect an Episcopal church edifice in this village.

☞ We would call the attention of our readers to the fact that Prof. J. W. Taverner, the distinguished teacher of Elocution is staying at the Springs. We hope that the Professor may be prevailed upon to give some Readings from Shakspeare in town and at the Springs during his stay. As regards his reputation we need only call attention to the following high testimonial from Right Rev. Bishop Stevens :

From Rev. Wm. Bacon Stevens, D. D.

PHILADELPHIA, 12th Jan., 1857.

Dear Sir:—Having gone with you through one course of your instruction, I am happy to testify my appreciation of your abilities as a Teacher, and of the subject matter of your teaching.

Having been myself a Professor of Belles Lettres and Oratory in the University of Georgia for five years, I carefully scrutinized and sifted your instruction in every possible way, and am prepared to say that your system has in it more true philosophy, more real excellence and more practical value than any I have ever met with.

Your lessons on the graces of Time, on Flexibility of Voice, on Melody, on Oratorical Delivery, and on Gesture, are invaluable, for the sound principles and deep philosophy which they contain. The man who thoroughly masters these, possesses the instruments whereby he can become a superior reader and speaker.

Army Correspondence.

TRENTON, N. J., July 15, 1865.

EDITORS INQUIRER: About five hundred men of the 2nd N. J. Cavalry, whose term of service expires prior to the 1st of October, arrived here on the evening of the 13th. When I wrote you last we were near Plymouth Landing, on the Tombigbee river. I will try and give you, in as few words as possible, an account of our trip from there here. Drawing ten days rations for the men and the same amount of forage for the animals, we left camp on the 6th of June with orders to proceed to Vicksburg, at which place we arrived on the 16th, coming via Goodman, Kosciusko, Benton and Mechanicsburg, crossing the Big Black at the former place. The heat was intense and the men and animals suffered much for want of water. Unlike the State of Alabama, there are but few running streams; people depend mainly upon cisterns and wells for a supply, and the latter is mostly of a very poor quality. The land, the route we travelled, is generally of a poor quality, and particularly so after getting some twenty-five miles west of Columbus. It seems to have been tilled successively in cotton and corn so as to render it totally unproductive, unless it be for the raising of blackberries. We mainly subsisted on the latter during the trip. But little cotton was planted this season, their attention being directed principally to the raising of corn. Wheat was being harvested, but of such a quality that farmers in our section would scarcely think it worth harvesting.

Well, Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi may be very fine States, but I have not yet seen any part of either that I would rather live in than the "Old Keystone."

We went into camp at Bovina, on the Southern R. R., ten miles from Vicksburg. In the immediate vicinity there was much to be seen. The situation of the old camp can be distinctly traced out, and, dotting the hills, are the graves of those heroes who sacrificed their lives for the common country. Many have been taken up, but many more are sleeping there who are unknown. Peace to their ashes.

Here we laid until the 29th of June, when we were mustered out of the service. The next day we went aboard the "Maria Denning," at Vicksburg, landing at New Orleans on the 2d of July. The glorious 4th was passed in the "Crescent City." I have not the space or I would give you an account of the proceedings. Speeches were made by prominent military men and the day wound up by a grand display of fireworks. The shipping presented a splendid spectacle. I shall ever remember the 89th anniversary of American Independence passed in the "Crescent City."

On the 5th we embarked on the steamer "Atalanta" for New York. We left New Orleans at 6 P. M. the same day, crossed the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi at 6 A. M. the next morning, passed Key West light house at 4 P. M. of the 8th, reaching New York at 1 P. M. the 13th, just in time to witness the total destruction of Barnum's Museum.

We had a pleasant passage until reaching the vicinity of Cape Hatteras. The storm commenced on the night of the 11th, and lasted some four hours. All on board tho't she would go to the bottom, certain. "Life on the ocean wave" may all be very nice, but for me give me the dry land. Three of our number died during the passage, two off the coast of Georgia on Sunday evening and one on the night of the 12th off Cape May. Their bodies were sewed up in a blanket, the steamer stopped, they were lowered over the side of the steamer into the "deep blue sea," three volleys were fired and the vessel again proceeded on her way. Twice on a quiet Sabbath evening did this happen. It seemed hard, but it had to be, and they "sleep the last sleep that knows no waking," in the quiet depths of the sea, with the waves to sing their last sad requiem.

Yesterday about 2000 of the men attended at Betchel Hall to partake of the entertainment provided at the expense of the State. Quite a number of them were also entertained at the Soldiers' Rest, where the ladies had made abundant provision for their reception. The men are mustered out and are only waiting for their pay, which, we understand will be given to them next Thursday; in the meantime all who desire will have an opportunity to visit their homes.

Yesterday we had the pleasure of seeing our old mess-mate, Jacob Deremer, who had come from home to procure his pay. Yesterday evening he succeeded in obtaining his greenbacks and left for home. From him I learned how the 4th was passed in Bedford, and of the utter insignificance of the Copperhead demonstration. Another kick and they will never have resurrection.

ALBERT SMITH.

General News Items.

A LARGE lake of petroleum, fed from an exhaustless source, is said to exist on the Isthmus of Tehauntepec, not far from the old Transit Line. Among those who have recently gone out there is John McLeod Murphy, Esq., formerly superintendent of the Transit, who claims to have been the original discoverer and explorer of the lake. It being but a few miles from navigable waters on both the Pacific and Gulf sides of the isthmus, its contents could readily be shipped at small expense to all parts of the world.

THE statement, in some of the papers, that Admiral Dahlgren had realized an immense amount of prize money, turns out to be incorrect. The whole of his proceeds will not be more than a thousand dollars. So efficient was the guard maintained along the twenty-one ports sealed by the Admiral's squadron, that the blockade runners were afraid to go near him.

IN a trial in progress in one of the courts of Sweden, a series of the most appalling crimes has been brought to light. A clergyman named Lindback, is charged with the murder of several of his parishioners by administering to them poison in their sacramental wine! The proof is so conclusive against him that not the slightest doubt of his guilt is entertained.

HON. ASA PACKER, of Manch Chunk, has set apart the sum of five hundred thousand dollars to establish and endow a college near Bethlehem, in this State. He has given also fifty-seven acres of land, on which the college buildings will be erected. Judge Packer is now in Europe, but previous to his departure he communicated to Bishop Stevens his intention, and will superintend its organization himself.

LATE intelligence from Mexico gives a gloomy condition of affairs for Maximilian. On the 17th ult., the Imperialist General Castagney reports having routed an encampment of 2,500 Republicans with 70 French soldiers at La Pasceu, in Sonora. In the State of Mihorcan, where, besides other triumphs General Regules, after an obstinate engagement of a day and night, had taken the town of Uranpan, and made prisoners of its Imperial garrison of three hundred, while in San Luis Potosi, and other States, Republican guerrillas were all giving "Max's" men an immensity of trouble.

JAY COOKE has sent to Parson Brownlow seven-thirties for about half a million in gold. The specie belonged to the treasury of the State of Tennessee when Isham Harris was its Governor. When the State was captured by the Union troops, Governor Harris fled, taking the specie along with him. General Upton followed the fugitive rebel. The runaway escaped, but the gold was returned to Nashville, and Parson Brownlow decided to convert it into United States Bonds. This has been done by Jay Cooke, and the bonds have been forwarded to Nashville.

THE Mormons are proved, by all recent and former testimony, to be faithless, cruel, and full of treason. Outside of South Carolina we had no bitterer enemies than the Mormon leaders, and although like conquered slaveholders they profess to be friendly now they are not to be trusted. The Daily Union Vidette, published at Salt Lake City, and conducted by a brave Union man, brands the whole crew, without fear, favor, or affection. These facts deserve to be known and recorded at a period when the government is girding up its loins to purge the whole land from every element or symptom of an attempt to disturb or interfere with its mighty progress.

CURTAILING THE CURRENCY.—The fractional currency is undergoing the process of curtailment. Large quantities are redeemed daily at the Treasury Department in Washington, and at the various sub-treasuries. It must be put up in packages when sent for redemption, containing even hundreds of pieces—that is to say, each package of five cent pieces must contain five dollars; of ten cent pieces, ten dollars, &c. Different varieties of the same denomination of currency must be sent in separate packages, faced uniformly upwards, and mutillated currency must be kept separately from the the whole. Thus arranged, if these packages be addressed to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and registered at the Post-office, returns by check may be expected in from eight to ten days. This is all very well so far as it goes, and we hope the business of adding it in for redemption will be increased. But we should be glad to hear that the printing of three and five cent notes has ceased entirely. While they are kept in circulation the one, two and three cent coins that are in large supply at the Mint, will not enter freely into circulation—not for the reason, however, that some argue, that the people prefer the paper to the coin, for the very opposite is true. The paper being loss valuable, every trader pays it first away, thus keeping it steadily in circulation, while the coin, as a thing more valuable, is snugly ensconced in some out-of-the-way pocket. Remove the cheap, dirty, small three and five cent notes, and the coin will at once come forth, and gradually break the way for the retiring of the ten cent notes.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE GREAT PENSION LIST.—It has been many times said, now that the war is over, we must set about paying the expenses. The national debt will soon be placed in a position to be constantly diminished by the methods of taxation now in use. But there is one obligation which we cannot so readily discharge, which will be valid against the nation for many years; and that is, the obligation to pension those who have deserved well of their country. We can hardly judge of the extent to which this will reach, but since the war has closed, the claims are rapidly accumulating and are arranged as rapidly as possible. It is stated that since the war began 84,000 pensions have been issued; 34,000 to invalid soldiers, and 50,000 to widows, mothers and minor children. The payments to pensioners the past year have amounted to $9,000,000 and when all pensions arising from the war shall have been granted, the annual expense will be about $13,000,000.

"KEEP THEM OUT."—The New York Herald certainly has a very concise way of putting facts. It says:—

"There never can be a party successfully constructed at present, unless such men as Vallandigham and Pendleton of Ohio, the Seymours of New York and Connecticut, the Woods of New York, poor Pierce and musty old Buchanan are left out of the ring. That may be set down as a fixed fact. This crowd will kill any party."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Barnum's Museum destroyed.—Supposed work of Rebel sympathizers.—Prominent Rebels applying for pardon. Carl Schurz on a tour of observation.

NEW YORK, July 13th.—A fire broke out at noon in Barnum's Museum, and extending rapidly to the adjoining building on Broadway and Fulton streets. The Museum was totally destroyed. Numbers 12, 14, 16 and 18 Ann street occupied by various parties, including Donahoe's store, Grant's restaurant, French, Wheat, Dick and Fitzgerald printers and others, were burned. Number 216 Broadway, occupied by A. White, hatter, and Van Names restaurant, were destroyed. Number 214 Broadway, occupied by Rogers & Raymond, clothiers, and Reeves' billiard saloon were consumed. Number 211 Broadway, occupied by Knox, hatter, and others was destroyed. The firemen were in force and the flames were here stayed, no one was injured. The loss is said to be one milion, on which there is half a million insurance. The fire originated over a boiler in the Museum basement.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The Tribune says; It is now declared that the famous Museum was fired by incendiaries in a half-dozen places simultaneously. It is suspected that the guilty parties were rebel sympathizers, who were offended by the prominence Barnum has given to the manner of Jeff. Davis' capture. Barnum has received letters of sympathy, and offers of curiosities for his new Museum. The proprietors of the Winter Garden have tendered the use of that establishment for a few weeks. The proprietors of other theatres have offered wardrobes and properties. Prominent actors offer to appear at the benefit to Barnum's company.

Ex-rebel Congressmen Garnet, of Virginia, and Avary and Henry, of Tennessee, are in Washington applying for pardons. All of these gentlemen were formerly in the United States Congress.

Gen. Carl Schurz has been sent by the President to travel through the South on a tour of observation as to the working of emancipation, loyalty of the whites, the condition of the blacks, and the fitness of the States for immediate restoration to their status prior to secession. He will visit every State lately in revolt, Texas included.

THE *Press* of the 7th inst has the following sensible view of the Oil trade and Oil stocks:—The oil-stock business is still in its transition state. The wonderful success that many of the companies have attained in the past, the remarkable swiftness with which fortunes were made, by the lucky, stimulated speculation to an extraordinary extent. In the beginning everything was favorable, but too much speculation has affected the whole oil producing occupation, and at the present time the petroleum interest is flattened out. Oil stocks are discouraged, and buyers are cautious. Undoubtedly many of the moonshine corporations which have been started will have to fail. They will exhaust the means and patience of their stockholders. The latter will resolve to pay no more money, considering what they have already contributed as inevitably lost. Either a few men will get the management of them, or they will be sold out, and those who come in at the death will bag the game. And yet, with all these disadvantages petrolum, *per se*, will not suffer. It has become an object of worth to commerce, and the demand for it will be steady. If the number of producers decrease, the value of the productions increase. The companies organized for the production of oil, which have avoided the arts of the stock exchange which have at all times paid attention to the development of their lands, and which have been managed with patient industry, will reap the benefit. Their course was clear from the first. It was to attend to their own business, unmindful of the turmoil around them. They are now approaching the time when it will be demonstrated that this policy will pay. As the number of flimsy companies fade out—as the chaff is riddled from the grain—the old-fashioned, honestly conducted companies will rise in estimation. They will find their reward in good prices for their oil and enhanced value for their stocks. Happy they who have interest in such concerns, for they will undoubtedly receive the benefit of their patience and perseverance.

The general depression in all branches of business has seriously effected the stock market, and oil stocks have been extremely dull for some weeks past. Indeed there are very few sales of any stocks, and there will be but few until the summer months are passed. But while stocks are dull in speculative channels, there never was such earnest, gigantic and diversified development in the oil region as this summer. Despite the severity of the winter, which stopped all operations preparatory to boring, and the destructive March flood, which carried off half the derricks on the oil streams, the work of developing has been prosecuted with boundless energy, and must soon tell sensibly on the value of all stocks which have any substance in them. All the leading commercial journals predict a degree of activity in oil stocks this fall surpassing anything we have yet witnessed. They will then be better understood—the worthless and bogus companies will be exposed and driven from the market, and the good companies will generally have tested the quality of their lands. The sooner the bogus companies are exploded the better, as the public will then be able to invest with much more safty and the stock of reliable companies, which is now prostrated with the bogus organizations because accurate discrimination is impossible, will advance in value to a just standered. We are glad to see the officers of several swindling concerns in the courts now in Philadelphia and New York, and the more vigorously that work is pushed by defranded stock holders, the sooner will holders of good stocks realize a just value for them. All the indications point to the production of vast quantities of oil this summer and fall, and many stocks which now hang sluggishly on the hands of owners will attain vast value.

There are over twenty wells in various stages of progress on the Imperial property, and four on the Sterling—all of which must be tested within sixty days, and some of them sooner. An 800 barrel well was struck on Pit-hole quite near to the property of the Sheridan and Cherry Run property last week, and that stock is consequently held at an advanced rate.

GET OFF THAT STUMP.—Among the paroled rebel prisoners who came up on the steamer Lady Gay on Tuesday, was a man a little over seven feet and a half in height. He started out with the Missouri troops at the commencement of the war, and stuck to them until the "dog was dead" and never received a scratch. Soon after he was mustered into the rebel service, the regiment to which he belonged appeared before the Colonel on dress parade, and the Colonel, who prided himself on the fine appearance and good size of his men, cast his eyes along the line with a smile of self-satisfaction, until they rested on the towering form of the tall Missourian, when he knit his brows, and called out fiercely in thunder tones, "Get off that stump, you impertinent scoundrel, or I'll order you under arrest." The soldiers looked at each other, wondering what the Colonel meant, but no one moved. Finding his authority treated with disrespect, he fairly boiled with rage, and, advancing to the big soldier, he exclaimed, "What in the d—l are you standing on?" The soldier respectfully replied, 'On my feet, Colonel.' The Colonel was completely taken back, as he surveyed this tall specimen of humanity from head to foot in blank amazement; he mumbled an apology for his rude remarks and hastened away leaving his men convulsed with laughter. "Get off that stump" became a byword with the Missouri rebels and it will no doubt live as long as the long Missourian.—*Cairo Democrat.*

Copperhead lies about Catholics.

We clip the following from the *N. Y. Tribune.*

To the Editors of the N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Soon after the arrest of the conspirators and would-be assassins of the late lamented President Lincoln, a reporter of *The N. Y. World* stated that they were all without an exception, Catholics. This assertion was extensively copied into the papers of the country, and was looked upon as true, for no Catholic paper here in New York attempted to refute. *The Catholic Telegraph* of Cincinnati denied its truth, but the *World* did not make the correction. Now, what is the fact? Four of the conspirators were yesterday hanged, and on the gallows expiated their awful crime, but only *one* of the *four died a Catholic.* Of those imprisoned, only *one*, Dr. Mudd, *is* a Catholic.

Now, what I wish to say about this is, that if *The Tribune* has made the statement *The World* did, we would not have yet heard the last of it: for *The Tablet, The Freeman, Irish American*, &c., would have written columns in reply, and would have denounced it as a *Black Republican, Abolition* lie! You would have been abused by these organs of Irish Catholicism (?) through all the moods and tenses; and it would be adduced at the next election as an evidence of the anti-Catholic and anti-Irish spirit of Abolitionism. But *The World* being a good sound Copperhead-Pro-Slavery-Democratic paper, it has I suppose, a special license to say whatever it pleases about Catholics.—One thing is certain, Democratic papers can abuse the Irish and the Catholics to their hearts' content, without a protest from the would-be-Catholic press, which shows plainly enough that the Democratic-ridden Catholics of New York think more of their politics than they do of their religion. I came to that conclusion years ago, and every day confirms it more and more in my mind.

New York, July 8, 1865. A CATHOLIC.

Democracy.

It is "Democratic" to assail and malign soldiers of the Union, who have sacrificed in its cause—who have borne the brunt of danger on the field of battle—who have saved our institutions, while copperhead presses and disloyal orators were doing everything to divide and distract Northern sentiment and to render possible a triumph of Rebellion.

It is "Democratic" to assume an advocacy of the course of every General who quarrels with the War Department, and to conclude that the Government must be wrong whenever an individual wearing two stars on his shoulders choses to dissent from its policy.

It is "Democratic" to allude to United States Judges and other Federal Representatives in the South as "ignorant pettifoggers," "cotton swindling vagabonds," "exalted ignoramuses;" and so on, while taking care to speak of Gen. Lee in no terms less complimentary than "retired hero," or "chivalrous soldier."

It is "Democratic" to urge measures of the largest liberality for restoring to property possession, civil right and social standing, Rebels who have shot down our soldiers in battle, while denouncing as "fanaticism" any proposition to ameliorate the condition or increase the privileges of loyal Blacks, who have fought under the banners of the Union—steadfastly and uncomplainingly making every required sacrifice in its cause.

It is "Democratic" to ridicule the freedmen because they do not immediately develop the best qualities of free laborers, while at the same time applauding the resolution of their late masters not to hire them or permit others to do so, but to drive them from the Southern States if possible.

In short, it is "Democratic" to oppose every measure which looks to a completion of our triumph by the extinction of those elements at the South which initiated war, and waged it with such brutality and ferocity. The same causes which made the last "Democratic" Administrations pliant tools of Slavery propagandism, forbid the leaders of the party from taking any ground which will increase the embarrassments of their old time associates in the Rebellious States. The future strength of the "Democratic" organization (if it is to have any,) will be imparted by the fourteen classes exempted from general pardon in the President's amnesty proclamation. That accounts for the "milk in the cocoanut."—*Somerset Herald.*

Emigrants Wanted.

The Richmond *Republic*, quoting the accounts of emigrants arriving in New York, says: "Send them South. We are hungering and thirsting after these stout, healthy emigrants. Our fields want them; our forests are sighing for them; finance wants them; the fireside wants them; politics wants them. We have broad acres and a welcome for many a day's importation of them—yes, many a month's cargo even at this high rate and we have a genial country, a hospitable people, easy employment, *indulgent taskmasters*, and abounding room for all. Let them come, with their healthy country blood and stout country limbs, their new ideas and new systems of labor, with their intelligence cleanliness, thrift, sobriety, industry, their virtuous habits, their respect for authority, their obedience to law—and we will make room for them gladly. All that is needed to turn the current of migration southward, and especially towards Virginia, is to convince the workingmen that they will have equal rights there. They object to "taskmasters," no matter how "indulgent" they may be; and while there is any air of taskmasters about Virginia, no inducements will get free men down there.—*N. Y. Post.*

GRAPE CROP IN ILLINOIS.—The grape crop in the western part of Illinois is very heavy this season, especially in Hancock co., where the estimated yield of wine will be nearly 1,000,000 gallons, against about 250,000 gallons last year, when the grape crop was almost an entire failure. Almost every farmer in that county has a vineyard. The grapes cultivated are the Catawba; the Delaware, which produces a wine like the Forsterriesling, one of the best brands of the Rhine: and Norton's Seeding, which produces a wine similar to Port. The producers realize from $3 to $4 per gallon.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Old Eyes Made New.

A Pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,

E. D. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broadway, New York.

If You Want to Know

A little of everything relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before, read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broway, N.Y.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., July 21.

Flour	$7.50a8.00	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.25	Sugar	12a25
Corn	90	Hams	20a25
Rye	1.00	Shoulder	18
Oats	40	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.10	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	20	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	15	Tallow	10
Soap	8a10	Wool	40a45
Potatoes	45	Feathers	50
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	12a15	Dried Peaches "	18

DIED.

On the 12th inst., in Hopewell township, Lieut. JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, of Co. A, 11th Reg't. P. V., aged 38 years.

The deceased enlisted, under the writer of this obituary, Sept. 1861, for three years. After the expiration of this term, he re-enlisted for three years more, and served until the close of the war. This brave and daring soldier deserves more than a passing notice. He entered the ranks as a private, but owing to the integrity of his character and gallantry in action, he was promoted until he ranked as 1st. Lieutenant. He was a pure patriot, and entered the army because he loved the Union. He was highly esteemed by officers and men, and distinguished himself upon many a battle-field. God protected him amid the dangers incident to a soldier's life, and permitted him to die in the bosom of his family. He leaves a wife, five children, a large circle of relations and friends, to mourn his early death; but these have the consolation of knowing that he died a peaceful and happy death, and is now enjoying the bliss and happiness of a true christian. May we, also, be ready.

ADAM WEAVERLING.

New Advertisements.

WAGONS.
Two new TWO HORSE WAGGONS, for sale on a liberal credit.
July 21. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Alfred Entriken, Esq., late of Liberty tp., deceased.
Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate.
All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement, either to the subscriber in Bedford, or to Geo. F. Steel, Esq., Liberty tp., who is also authorized to receive money due.
July 21:6t JNO. P. REED, Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted by the Register, to the undersigned, on the last will and testament of JOHN JACKSON DIBERT, late of West Providence township, dec'd. that all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSIAH R. IMLER,
July 21:6t. Residing in Bedford tp.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.
NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—Notice is hereby given, that the Annual Assessment Lists for 1865, and the Income of 1864, in Bedford county, will be open for inspection at the offices of the different Assistant Assessors in this county, for *fifteen days* from the date of this notice; and that appeals, if any, will be received *in writing*, as the law requires, by THOMAS HUGHES, Esq., Bedford, at any time before the 3d of August. The appeals should state clearly the error in the assessment complained of, and the reasons for the appeal. R. G. HARPER,
Gettysburg, July 18, 1865.-2t. Assessor 16th Dist. Pa.

GENTLEMEN
Are informed we have just received another supply of superior
Black French Cloths
AND
CASSIMERES,
which for quality and superior finish cannot be surpassed. A. B. CRAMER & CO.
July 21.

ALLEGHENY
MALE & FEMALE SEMINARY.
J. W. HUGHES, Principal.
Miss E. M. CRESSWELL, Preceptress.
The Fall Session of this Institution will commence August 9.
Boarding will not exceed $2.50 per week.
Tuition in English..... $ 5.00
Piano music..... 10.00
Special attention paid to those who wish to teach.
For further information address
J. W. HUGHES,
July 21:4t Rainsburg, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will hold its exhibition on SEPTEMBER 26, 27, 28, and 29, 1865, at
WILLIAMSPORT, LYCOMING COUNTY,
Any information desired by persons intending to exhibit, applications for premium lists or posters, or by members of the Society, will be given by the undersigned, or A. BOYD HAMILTON, President, Harrisburg.
A. BROWER LONGAKER, Sec'y.
Norristown, July 14, 1865:3t

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the U. S. Mails,
KANGAROO, Wednesday, July 12.
EDINBURGH, Saturday, July 15.
CITY OF LIMERICK, Wednesday, July 16.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 22.
and every succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

FIRST CABIN,	$90 00	STEERAGE,	$30 00
do. to London,	95 00	do. to London,	34 00
do. to Paris,	105 00	do. to Paris,	40 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-Week steamers payable in U. S. currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.
mar17:1y

WANTED!
DISABLED SOLDIERS,
And others out of employment to canvass for
OUR GREAT NATIONAL WORK,
Just published,
THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES
OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
By Frank Crosby, of the Philadelphia Bar, comprising one large octavo volume of nearly 500 pages.
This is the only work of the kind published; it is entirely new and original, containing his early history, political career, speeches, messages, proclamations and other official documents illustrative of his eventful administration, together with the scenes and events connected with his tragic end. It will be sold only by our authorized travelling agents, to whom exclusive territory is given, and liberal commissions paid. Send for a circular and terms to "American Publishing Agency, Box 217, No. 600 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia." July 7.:3t

FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale the following property, situate in the village of Clearville, Bedford county, Pa., consisting of
TWO LOTS OF GROUND.
Said property fronts on Main street 120 feet, and extends back to an alley 173 feet, with the following improvements: One
Two Story Plank House
with STORE ROOM attached, and necessary out buildings. This is one of the most desirable stands for a country store in the county. The house and store room are well fitted up, in modern style, and there is but one store besides this in the place, which makes it a good opportunity for any person wishing to enter the business.
Persons wishing to look at the property can at any time call on the subscriber living on the premises. If not sold until the 3d of August it will be offered at public sale. For terms apply to the subscriber. J. R. O'NEAL.
Clearville, July 3d, 1865.3t

NEW GOODS.
The subscribers have just received a full and general supply of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment and prices.
June 2, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
No 709 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
This Hotel is pleasantly situated on the North side of Chestnut st., a few doors above Seventh.
Its central locality makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting the City on business or pleasure.
ap28:3m CHAS. M. ALLMOND, Manager

JUSTICES' AND CONSTABLES' BLANKS, consisting of Blank Summons, Subpœnas and Executions, constantly on hand and for sale at this office.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES,
$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency; or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.
GOLD BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a handsome premium and are exempt, as are all Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The Interest at 7 per cent. amounts to

One cent per day on a			$50 note.
Two cents	"	"	$100 "
Ten	"	"	$500 "
20	"	"	$1000 "
$1	"	"	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is the

ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $230,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress are now in the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days; when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, PHILADELPHIA.
SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the
1st NATIONAL BANK of HOLLIDAYSBURG.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of HUNTINGDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG.
RUPP, SHANNON & CO., Bedford.
REED & SCHELL, "
May 26:9t

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Estate of ISRAEL MORRIS, late of Monroe township, deceased.
Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers, persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.
ISRAEL MORRIS, jr.,
Residing in Monroe twp.
JOHN S. MORRIS,
Residing in West Providence tp.
june16:6*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of John Smith, Esq., late of the Borough of Schellsburg, deceased.
Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers, residing in said Borough, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.
J. PIPER SMITH,
SIMON L. HAMAKER,
june16 Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Michael Stufft, late of Union township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith for settlement. THOMAS J. CROYLE,
July 14:6t. Administrator

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of ANDREW SHAWLIS, late of St. Clair township, deceased,
Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.
June 22.* JAMES M. SMITH, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of JOHN ESHLEMAN, late of East Providence township, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in East Providence township by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. SIMON NYCUM.
June 23.:* Adm'r.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of F. B. STATLER, late of Napier township, in said county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.
J. G. STATLER,
residing near Schellsburg,
S. P. CUMMINS,
residing in Westmoreland county,
June 23. *Executors of F. B. Statler, dec'd.*

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
On and after Wednesday, June 14, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. Express.	P. M.	Mail.	A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	Mail.	P. M.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. Express	P. M.
Leaves.		Leaves.			Arrives		Arrives	
6 10		8 00		Huntingdon	12 01		6 20	
6 17		8 17		M'Connellstown	11 44		5 57	
6 34		8 24		Pleasant Grove	11 37		5 50	
6 48		8 38		Marklesburg	11 23		5 36	
7 02		8 52		Coffee Run	11 10		5 22	
7 09		8 59		Rough & Ready	11 02		5 15	
7 21		9 11		Cove	10 49		5 02	
7 25		9 15		Fisher's Summit	10 45		5 00	
Arrives		Arrives			Leaves.		Leaves	
7 40		9 30		Saxton	10 30		4 45	
Leaves.		Leaves.			Arrives		Arrives	
7 50		9 40			10 20		4 35	
8 10		10 00		Riddlesburg	10 00		4 15	
8 18		10 08		Hopewell	9 52		4 07	
8 38		10 20		Piper's Run	9 40		3 55	
8 45		10 35		Hamilton	9 25		3 40	
8 57		10 47		Bloody Run	9 13		3 28	
Arrives		Arrives					Leaves.	
9 00		10 50		Mount Dallas	9 10		3 25	

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	Leaves		Arrives	
	10 40	Saxton	9 20	4 30
	10 55	Coalmont	9 05	4 15
	11 00	Crawford	8 55	4 05
	Arrives		Leaves.	
	11 00	Dudley	8 50	4 00
		Broad Top City.		

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.
Huntingdon, June 14, 1865.:tf

JUNIATA MILLS.

Farm, Garden & Household.

THE following useful hints we clip from that best of all agricultural journals, *The American Agriculturist*. Every one who has a square rod of ground to cultivate should take and read the *Agriculturist* and he will secure not only profit, but also pleasure thereby. It is published by Orange Judd, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City, at $1 50 per annum, in advance.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Every one growing fruit should aim to have the best of its kind, and now that the different ones are ripening in succession, he should compare his own varieties with those grown by others, to see what room there is for improvement. The local horticultural exhibitions and farmers' clubs, are very instructive to this end: and where these are not held, one should visit his neighbors to compare notes.

Blackberries.—Keep the ground free of weeds by hoeing, or a heavy mulch, which is better, as it is difficult to work among the bushes. Tie up the branches that bend over with their load of fruit.

Grape Vines.—Keep all vines, young or old, tied to the trellis or stakes. Pinch the laterals to one leaf and when a new growth starts from the pinched lateral, pinch that again to one leaf, and keep doing this. Stop the growth of fruiting canes by pinching them at 3 or 4 leaves beyond the uppermost bunch of fruit. Do not allow any vines, young ones, especially, to overbear. Thrips are very troublesome in some places: it is said that sulphur will keep them away.

Raspberries.—As soon as the fruit is off, cut away the old canes and remove all of the new ones not needed for next year's bearing.

Strawberries.—After the picking is over, fork a good compost in around them. Keep the runners pinched off unless new plants are needed.

Weeds.—Write the words, *Mow Weeds*, in large letters, where all hands will be sure to see them; and let every laborer understand, that if it is too wet to work at hay, grain, or hoed crops, weeds may be mowed, close to the ground. In many pastures, large bull thistles cover nearly one half the ground. They should be mowed not only to allow the grass to grow, but to prevent the seed blowing over the country.

OILING FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Every farmer should have a can of linseed oil and a brush on hand, and whenever he buys a new tool he should soak it well with the oil, and dry it by the fire, or in the sun, before using. The wood, by this treatment, is toughened and strengthened, and rendered impervious to water. Wet a new hay-rake and dry it, and it will begin to loose in the joints; but if well oiled, the wet will have but slight effect. Shovels and forks are preserved from checking and cracking in the top of the handle by oiling, and the wood becomes smooth as glass by use, and is far less liable to blister the hand when long used. Axe and hammer handles often break off where the wood enters the iron; this part particularly should be toughened with oil, to secure durability. Oiling the wood in the eye of the axe will prevent its swelling and shrinking, and sometimes getting loose. The tools on a large farm cost a large sum of money; they should be of the most approved kinds. It is a poor economy at the present extravagant price of labour, to set men to work with ordinary, old-fashioned implements. Labourers should be required to return their tools to the convenient place provided for them after using; they should be put away clean and bright. The mould-boards of ploughs are apt to get rusty from one season to another, even if sheltered; they should be brushed over with a few drops of oil when put away, and will then remain in good order till wanted.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

BOTTLE THE FRUIT.

Preserves are becoming and should be obsolete. It is so easy to put up fresh fruit in bottles or jars, that every one may thus preserve almost every kind of fruit and sauce, and keep it in nearly its fresh state. We use the Baker, or Potter & Bodine glass jars almost exclusively, after having tried numerous other kinds. The ripe, but not over-ripe, strawberries or other fruits, are picked clean, put into a glazed vessel with a little sugar, (½ to a 1 the weight of sugar, according to the sweetness of the fruit) and simply heated through—just boiling up once is usually sufficient. The glass jars are warmed as wanted, by plunging them rapidly into hot water a few times, then filled with hot water for a few minutes, when they are emptied and the hot fruit is dipped in carefully, to keep it as whole as possible. The jars are filled to the top, allowed to stand a minute or two, and gently jarred to cause the rising and escape of any air bubbles. They are then filled again to the top, the edge of the jar wiped off with a damp cloth, the caps fastened on firmly, and then set away in a cellar until wanted for use. Rhubarb, tomatoes, etc., are simply cooked as for the table, and put up hot, without any sugar.—*American Agriculturalist.*

THE FARMER'S BAROMETER.

Take a common pickle bottle, wide-mouthed, fill it within three inches of the top with water; then take a common Florence oil flask, removing the straw covering, and cleansing the flask thoroughly; plunge the neck of the flask into the pickle bottle as far as it will go, and the barometer is complete. In fine weather the water will rise into the neck of the flask, even higher than the mouth of the pickle-bottle, and in wet and windy weather it will fall within an inch of the mouth of the flask. Before a heavy gale of wind the water has been seen to leave the flask altogether at least eight hours before the gale came to its height.—The invention was made by a German, and communicated to a London journal.

SURFACE MANURING.

For many years we have advocated, and proved by the most indisputable evidence, that surface manuring of the land is the best mode to apply dung in a general sense, and that some of our best farmers had adopted it with respect to many of their crops. We notice in the last number of the *Gennessee Farmer* a short communication from that extensely practical farmer, John Johnson, on this subject in which he sustains, in a few words, all that has been said in our columns in its favor, to wit:—"I have used manure, only as a top-dressing, for the last twenty-six years, and I do think one load used in that way is worth far more than two ploughed under on our stiff land."—*Germantown Telegraph.*

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell his farm in St. Clair tp., containing

TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

and allowance, situated near the town of St. Clairsville, with about one hundred acres cleared, with good fences, and in a high state of cultivation, with good meadows, and all the balance of the land well timbered, and will be good farming and meadow land when cleared, with several fine never-failing springs, which water nearly all the fields and wood-land. There is a

Good Log House,
Double Log Barn,
Wagon Shed,
Small Frame Stable,
and a good Spring House,

With excellent water, near the house. Also, a fine

YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD,

of choice fruit, with a number of fine PEACH and CHERRY trees. Also,

ONE TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND,

in the same township, with the best of Pine, Oak and Chestnut timber, containing one hundred acres, with three saw mills convenient, one within one fourth of a mile, the timber easily gotten off, part of the land good farming land when cleared.

Also,

A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE,

Situate in the town of St. Clairsville, on corner of Bedford and Grass streets, with spring house, granary, large stable, carriage house, and a good well of water under roof of the house, with all other necessary out-buildings, two first rate lots of ground with new fences all around them. This property would suit well for a tavern or store, as every convenience is there for either. For further particulars apply to

DR. S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, or
COL. F. D. BEEGLE,
St. Clairsville.

May 26:3m

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES
AT
MRS. STEWART'S,

Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

consisting in part of

Bonnet & Bonnet Silks,	Gents Furnishing Goods
Flowers and Trimmings,	Bead Gimps and
Embroideries,	Ornaments,
Lace Goods,	Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,	Hoop Skirts,
Fancy Goods,	Notions and
Balmoral Skirts,	Small Wares,
Ladies' and	

forming

THE BEST ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW SPRING GOODS

in the place and which will be found unusually attractive.

Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer

Special Inducements to Buyers.

Our Notion Department
will at all times be well supplied.

A splended assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

HATS, BONNETS, &c. of the latest styles.

We solicit a call from the public, being confident that we can suit all. my12:tf

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AGENTS WANTED FOR

The Secret Service,
The Field,
The Dungeon,
and The Escape,

BY ALBERT D. RICHARDSON,
N. Y. Tribune Correspondent.

The most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing Mr. Richardson's unparalleled experience for four years; travelling through the South in the secret service of the "Tribune" at the outbreak of the war, with our armies and acts both East and West, during the first two years of the Rebellion; his untimely discovery and confinement for twenty months in seven different rebel prisons; his escape, and almost miraculous journey by night of nearly 400 miles. It will abound in stirring events, and contain more of the fact, incident and romance of the war than any other work yet published.

Teachers, ladies, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS. & CO.
N. E. corner SIXTH and MINOR Sts.,
June 23..3m Philadelphia.

NO ROASTING.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a

FULL AND COMPLETE
ASSORTMENT OF
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS, &C.,
FOR

Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children; to all of which he respectfully extends an invitation to call and examine.

He does not pretend to boast that his is the BEST and CHEAPEST in Town, and that goods advanced 25 per cent. just after HE bought, but he does say that he is a PRACTICAL SHOEMAKER, that he understands his business and STICKS TO IT, and has purchased no Auction Goods to undersell his neighbors and everybody else, but has

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,

and all he asks is for his friends to give him a call He is prepared to

MAKE ANYTHING TO ORDER

in his line of business. The subscriber not having the ENORMOUS capital that some of his competitors has, is not able to SPREAD HIMSELF so extensively, but if attention to business and a desire to please all will save him, he will try to retrieve his losses by Rebel Raids, steer clear of the *"Road to the Poor House,"* and keep clear of owing a million dollars besides.

In conclusion we would say that our stock is not large, but we have bought according to our means, and while we wish to

"LIVE AND LET LIVE,"
will try to
Sell as Cheap as any other Man.

☞ Repairing neatly done, and all rips sewed free of charge. The best brands of

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

constantly on hand. Also,

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS.

May 12..3m J. H. HUTTON.

SAVE COST! SAVE COST!

Subscribers to the Bedford Inquirer Lookout!

The undersigned having disposed of the *Inquirer* to Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ, desires to close up his business without delay. Those knowing themselves indebted to him for Subscription, Advertizing, Job Work, &c., will save costs by paying over the amount of their indebtedness to the above named gentlemen, in whose hands his books will be left a short time for collection. Persons disregarding this notice will be compelled to pay costs. So call on Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ and pay over at once.

May 12, 1865. B. F. McNEIL.

DRESS GOODS.
At
CRAMERS'

You will find elegant

SILKS, CLOAKING, CLOTHS
all shades,
ALPACCAS,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
POPLINS, &c. &c.
ALL VERY CHEAP.

June 2, 1865.

CARPETING.

10 pieces all wool, Double Carpet.
12 " 4-4, 5-4, 6-8 and 8-4 Floor Oil Carpets.
6 " 4-4 Canton Matting.

All of the above goods are of the best quality and will be sold at a small advance on Eastern wholesale prices.

June 2, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.

oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON
BLOODY RUN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers, Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, laces, Ladies' A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
TOBACCO,
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.
DRUGS,
Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.

WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest prtce in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID
LOT OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers, And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

GEO. BLYMYRE & SON
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
STOVES AND TINWARE.

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERLIN'S, BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY.
IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c.
TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS, BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

Putnam's Patent Clothes Wringer.

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anything in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL,
COAL OIL LAMPS,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PIPES, &C.

Call and see us before purchasing.

G. BLYMYER & SON.

apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

BURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,

U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried:* 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the army and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving; or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

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S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—
HATS AND CAPS.
All descriptions of LEATHER.
500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

GENTLEMEN Will find at
CRAMERS'

A choice stock of

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Call and be convinced they are cheap.

NEW MACKEREL,
HERRING,
and SHAD,

For Sale at Bloody Run Station.

feb17:6m* J. W. BARNDOLLAR.

THE SPECIFIC Pill. Two To Six

BOXES OF THE SPECIFIC PILL WILL PROMPTLY, PERFECTLY AND PERMANENTLY CURE

Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Nightly or Daily Losses, however originally caused, or however aggravated in character; while they will speedily correct those terrible morbid conditions which spring from the primary disease, or from secret vice.

THE SPECIFIC PILL is equally applicable to the treatment of *every kind of Genital or Urinary Irritation: Incapacity or Impoteney; Diabetes; Lime or Brick-dust Deposits* in the URINE; *Milky Discharges; Inflamation* or *Weakness* of the *Kidneys, &c., &c. Clergymen, Lawyers, Students,* and all who follow sedentary occupations, or whose *Brain* and *Nervous System* are over-worked, are peculiarly subject to Weaknesses of the *Genito-Urinary Organs.* They should not fail to use THE SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ Persons afflicted with any one or more of the above disorders are sure to have several, and sometimes *most,* of the following

SYMPTOMS:

Deranged Digestion; Loss of Appetite; Loss o Flesh; Constipated Bowels; Fitful and Nervous, or heavy sleep with Lustful Dreams; Troubled Breathing; Failure of Voice; Irregular action of the Heart; Pestulous Eruptions on the Face and Neck; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Loss of Memory; Sudden flushes of Heat and Blushings; General Weakness and Indolence; Aversion to Society; Relaxed Condition, or *Diminished Size of the Genital Organs; Involuntary Nightly or Daily Emissions; Frequent desire to pass Water, with peculiar attending sensations; Pale Lips; Sunken Cheeks; Weak Eyes; "Pinched" Features; Irritation, or Catarrh of the Bladder; Incontinence, or Suppression of the Urine; Painful, Too Frequent, or Difficult Micturition, &c., &c.*

Professional Opinions.—"I have used your SPECIFIC PILLS" in many cases of *Spermatorrhea,* and with the most perfect success."—J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., LL. D., *Brooklyn.*

"It is as near a 'specific' as any medicine can be. I have cured very severe cases with from six to ten doses."—B. KEITH, M. D., *New York.*

"I know of no remedy, in the whole *Materia Medica,* equal to your Specific Pill in *Seminal* or *Urinary Weaknesses.*—ADOLPH BEHRE, M. D., *Prof. of Organic Chemistry and Physiology, N. Y.*

Personal Opinions.—*Mr. Winchester* is worthy of all confidence, and devotes himself enthusiastically to these Preparations."—D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., LL. D., *Amer. Med. Gazette, N. Y.*

"I have a personal knowledge of Mr. Winchester's Honesty and Integrity, and can assure the Profession and the public that his preparations can be relied on."—JAS. R. CHILTON, M. D., *Chemist, N. Y.*

The Specific Pill

Is not a Homoeopathic Remedy, nor does it contain *Mercury, Iron, Cantharides,* or any injurious ingredient.—SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

☞ Price—$1 per box, six boxes (when ordered at once) $5. Sent by Mail. Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Sole General Depot in the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John Street, N. Y.

oct.21,'64-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful Hostler always in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES.

BUCKEYE
MOWER AND REAPER.

GREAT REDUCTION of PRICES

The undersigned is prepared to sell at his Machine shop in BEDFORD,

THE COMBINED

Buckeye Mower and Reaper with Dropper at		$235
Combined do	with Reel	225
Do. do.	without Reel	210
No. 1 Mower		185
No. 2 or Junior Mower		160

Now is the time for Farmers to buy. There will be no further reduction in price this season.

June 2:2m PETER H. SHIRES, Agent.

COME AND SEE

The Largest and Best
STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES
IN TOWN.

We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S

SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE

Ladies' Misses' & Children's

fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting
BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES,

With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

Bedford, June 2.-tf.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby forbidden from fishing, hunting, driving cattle, or otherwise tresspassing on our premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who are thus found violating, without respect to person.

D. C. McCORMICK,
G. T. McCORMICK,
and others, Heirs of the late Dr. Shoenberger.

apl7:tf.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rushabout four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation. Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoiuing Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn | stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co, Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west into Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

apr. 8, 1864. O. E. SHANNON.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a surepreventionof Lung Fever, and a certain remedy all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Corie or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster,

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented.

By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Pattent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, These powders can be had at manufactures' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.

Oct. 14, '64:1yr.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
VIZ.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled,* they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

Jan. 27, 1865.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—

In Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains **Two Hundred Acres** good limestone land, about One Huedred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address

R. B. WIGTON,
President Glamorgan Iron Co.,

Nov. 18, 1864. Huntingdon, Pa.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
Bedford County Mutual Oil Company.

Over 50,000 Shares Already Sold.

Capital Stock.....$150,000.
Par Value of Shares.....$1.00.

No Favoritism, Every Subscriber on the Ground Floor.

The property of the above named company, which is about being organized under the mining laws of Pennsylvania, consists of the following valuable territory, to wit:

1. A lease of one-half acre, known as "No. 3," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase, on Cherry Run, Venango county, Pa., just above the celebrated "Reed" well and within a stone's throw of a well just struck, flowing at present 100 barrels per day. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

2. A lease of one half acre, in close proximity to the above, known as "No. 6," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase on Cherry Run. New derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

3. The refusal for sixty days, of a lease on Sugar Creek, of two acres of ground; five-eighths of the oil to the company.

4. Seven acres in fee simple on the waters of Ritchey Run, one mile from its junction with the Allegheny, about the same distance from the Fox and Widel well, owned by the "Stump Island Oil Company." All flat, boreable territory, at present under cultivation, with a good frame house upon it.

5. Three acres in fee simple on the Allegheny river, just below the mouth of the Clarion river. There is room on this tract for a half dozen wells.

The "Allegheny and Clarion River Oil Company," of Philadelphia, are now sinking several wells immediately opposite this property, with excellent prospects of success.

In presenting the above basis to the public, it is confidently believed that it cannot be excelled by that of any other company yet organized. The two leases on Cherry Run are themselves worth more than the territories of many companies which profess to be based upon a million capital. The Cherry Run region has proved to be the surest oil-producing territory yet discovered. Nine-tenths of the wells bored on this stream have been successful. The great "Reed" well, flowing 375 barrels per day, the "Mountain" well flowing 400, and in fact nearly all of the large wells yet struck, are located on Cherry Run.

It is proposed to sell a sufficient number of shares to pay for the territory and to raise working capital for its development, at the low price of *twenty-five cents per share, thus placing every subscriber to this fund on the ground-flour, and giving each subscriber a pro rata interest in the territory, engines, and other property of the company,* as well as the shares of stock remaining unsold after the purchase money and working capital are raised. From the nature of the leases boring upon them must be commenced within sixty days from the 20th of April, 1865, which is a sufficient guaranty that the company will proceed without delay to the development of its territory.

The following named persons haue been elected officers of the company.

President—J. B. FARQUHAR.
Secretary and Treasurer—JACOB REED.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Masters,	B. F. Meyers,
H. T. Smith,	J. M. Shoemaker,
J. H. Schell,	F. D. Beegle.

Persons desiring to secure Stock in this Company will please call immediately on any one of the above officers. ap28

GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,
JEWELERS,
303 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
(CORNER DUANE STREET.)

100,000 WATCHES,
CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, &C.
WORTH $500,000.

To be Sold at ONE DOLLAR each without regard to Value.

AND NOT TO BE PAID UNTIL YOU KNOW WHAT YOU WILL RECEIVE.

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES

ALL TO BE SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH

100 Gold Hunting Cases Watches	each	$100.00
100 Gold Watches		60.00
200 Ladies' Watches		35.00
500 Silver Watches	$15.00 to	$25.00
600 Gold Neck and Vest Chains	12.00 to	15.00
1000 Chatelain and Guard Chains	5.00 to	15.00
3000 Vest and Neck Chains	4.00 to	12.00
4000 Solitaire Jet & Gold Brooches	4.00 to	8.00
4000 Coral, Lava, Garnet, Brooches	3.00 to	8.00
7000 Gold, Jet, Opal, &c. Ear Drops	3.00 to	8.00
5000 Gents' Breast and Scarf Pins	3.00 to	8.00
6000 Oval Band Bracelets	3.00 to	8.00
2000 Chased Bracelets	5.00 to	10.00
3500 California Diamond Pins, Rings	2.50 to	8.00
2000 Gold Watch Keys	2.50 to	6.00
5000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs	2.00 to	8.00
3000 Gold Thimbles	4.00 to	6.00
5000 Miniature Lockets	2.00 to	7.00
3000 Minature Lockets, Magic	4.00 to	9.00
2500 Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c.	2.00 to	6.00
3000 Fob and Ribbon Slides	2.00 to	5.00
5000 Chased Gold Rings	2.00 to	5.00
4000 Stone Set Rings	2.00 to	6.00
6500 Sets Ladies' Jewelry; jet, gold,	5.00 to	15.00
6000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry	3.00 to	10.00
8000 Gold Pens, silver case & pencil	4.00 to	8.00
4000 Gold Pens, ebony holder & case	6.00 to	10.00
6000 Gold Pens, Mounted holder	2.00 to	6.00

All the goods in the above List will be sold, without reservation, for ONE DOLLAR EACH. Certificates of all the various articles are placed in similar envelopes sealed and mixed. These envelopes will be sent by mail, or delivered at our office, without regard to choice. On receiving a Certificate, you will see what article it represents and it is optf